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號五十五千壹萬式第

日四廿月九年丑乙

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1925

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.25	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.34	7.19
Shatin	7.05	9.39	10.54	12.24	1.39	4.59	5.49	7.24
Tai Po	7.15	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	5.59	7.34
Tai Po Market	7.25	9.59	11.14	12.44	1.59	5.19	6.09	7.44
Fanning	7.35	10.09	11.24	12.54	2.09	5.29	6.19	7.54
Shum Shue Po	7.45	10.19	11.34	13.04	2.19	5.39	6.29	8.04
Shum Shue Po	7.55	10.29	11.44	13.14	2.29	5.49	6.39	8.14

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shum Shue Po	7.55	10.29	11.44	13.14	2.29	5.49	6.39	8.14
Shum Shue Po	8.05	10.39	11.54	13.24	2.39	5.59	6.49	8.24
Shum Shue Po	8.15	10.49	12.04	13.34	2.49	6.09	6.59	8.34
Shum Shue Po	8.25	10.59	12.14	13.44	2.59	6.19	7.09	8.44
Shum Shue Po	8.35	11.09	12.24	13.54	3.09	6.29	7.19	8.54
Shum Shue Po	8.45	11.19	12.34	14.04	3.19	6.39	7.29	9.04
Shum Shue Po	8.55	11.29	12.44	14.14	3.29	6.49	7.39	9.14
Shum Shue Po	9.05	11.39	12.54	14.24	3.39	6.59	7.49	9.24

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	8.35	9.15	10.30	1.15	2.30	3.25	4.40
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	8.45	9.24	10.39	1.24	2.39	3.34	4.49
Shatin	7.05	8.59	9.39	10.54	1.39	2.49	3.44	4.59
Tai Po	7.15	9.09	9.49	11.04	1.49	2.59	3.54	5.09
Tai Po Market	7.25	9.19	9.59	11.14	1.59	3.09	4.04	5.19
Fanning	7.35	9.29	10.09	11.24	2.09	3.19	4.14	5.29
Shum Shue Po	7.45	9.39	10.19	11.34	2.19	3.29	4.24	5.39
Shum Shue Po	7.55	9.49	10.29	11.44	2.29	3.39	4.34	5.49

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shum Shue Po	7.55	9.49	10.29	11.44	2.29	3.39	4.34	5.49
Shum Shue Po	8.05	9.59	10.39	11.54	2.39	3.49	4.44	5.59
Shum Shue Po	8.15	10.09	10.49	12.04	2.49	3.59	4.54	6.09
Shum Shue Po	8.25	10.19	10.59	12.14	2.59	4.09	5.04	6.19
Shum Shue Po	8.35	10.29	11.09	12.24	3.09	4.19	5.14	6.29
Shum Shue Po	8.45	10.39	11.19	12.34	3.19	4.29	5.24	6.39
Shum Shue Po	8.55	10.49	11.29	12.44	3.29	4.39	5.34	6.49
Shum Shue Po	9.05	10.59	11.39	12.54	3.39	4.49	5.44	6.59

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Shum Shue Po	8.25	10.19	10.59	12.14	2.59	4.09	5.04	6.19
Shum Shue Po	8.35	10.29	11.09	12.24	3.09	4.19	5.14	6.29
Shum Shue Po	8.45	10.39	11.19	12.34	3.19	4.29	5.24	6.39
Shum Shue Po	8.55	10.49	11.29	12.44	3.29	4.39	5.34	6.49
Shum Shue Po	9.05	10.59	11.39	12.54	3.39	4.49	5.44	6.59

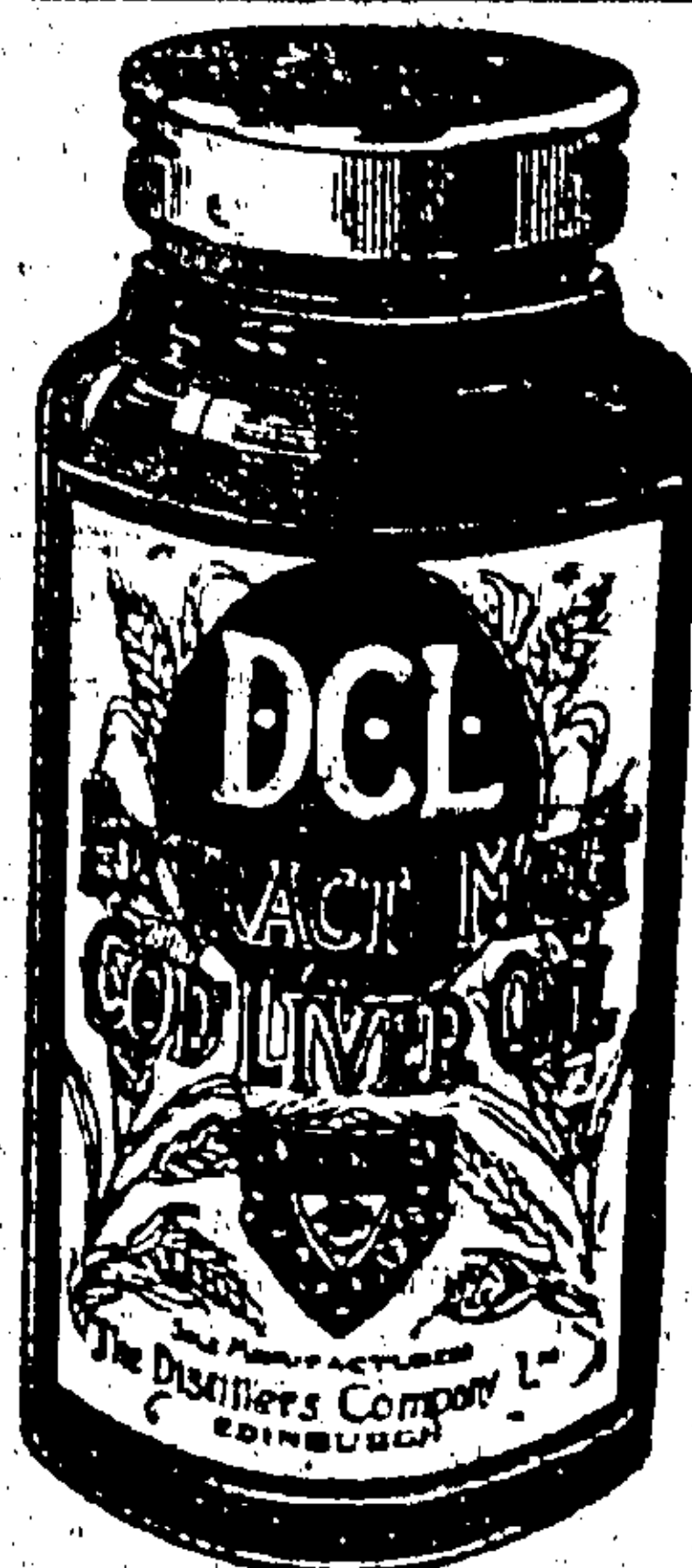
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Shum Shue Po	7.55	9.49	10.29	11.44	2.29	3.39	4.34	5.49
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SCOTTISH LETTER. MR. BALDWIN ON HOUSING. INCREASED SUBSIDY FOR SCOTLAND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, October 7th.

It was characteristic of Mr. Baldwin to pay an unofficial and unheralded visit to the slums of Glasgow prior to receiving the Freedom of the City. It gave him an opportunity to see for himself the deplorable conditions amid which many of Glasgow's industrial workers are compelled to live, and it added significance to the attack which he made in his speech as the "youngest burgess" on the forces that are hindering the reformation of housing conditions. Changes in the methods of building have come more suddenly than might have been expected. Houses can now be erected which do not require the labour of the brick-layer. Yet this change is strenuously resisted because of a desire on the part of the building trade to monopolise their skill. Progress can be made only if the Government, supported by public opinion, make a determined effort to induce Local Authorities to take up the new alternative methods of building. That the Government are prepared to do this was made clear by Mr. Baldwin when he outlined a special offer which the Government are now making to Scottish Local Authorities. Mr. Baldwin has offered the Local Authorities a premium on the first 4,000 houses built in Scotland by the new alternative methods. In the matter of housing this country is in a much worse position than England. "It will be years," Mr. Baldwin said, "before the building trade in Scotland is in a position to provide even for the normal demands of the population." Moreover, it should be remembered that there is an accumulated deficit of 150,000 houses. These facts show that there is a clear and indisputable case for the adoption of alternative methods. Unfortunately, the Local Authorities have been loath hitherto to place contracts for buildings of the new type. This is not because the demand for them is insufficient—there will be no difficulty in getting tenants for steel houses—but because under the Housing Act the subsidy on a steel house with a life of, perhaps, 40 years does not differ from the subsidy on a brick house lasting half as long again. Consequently the Local Authorities are afraid of making a bad bargain, and are thrown back upon brick houses, for the building of which the supply of labour in Scotland is utterly inadequate. The subsidy available for a Local Authority house, built under the Act of last year, is £180, expressed as a capital value. Mr. Baldwin proposes that for the first 4,000 houses of alternative types a Government supplement of £40 per house shall be paid. The subsidy is expected to have a double effect. Not only will it encourage Local Authorities to order the new types of houses, but large orders will tend to bring down the price, and so stimulate the demand. At present there is not much difference in price between a steel house and the ordinary house, but it is hoped that the Government's new offer will cheapen the house by increasing the production.

LONDON AND GLASGOW COMPARED.

In one respect Glasgow's slum problem is simpler than that of London. The easiest method of dealing with slums is the homeopathic—the substitution of roomy, well-equipped, well-lit tenements for unhealthy, out-of-date tenements which were not only crowded but are actually wasteful of space. The vast majority of Glasgow people are tenement dwellers by inherited instinct. In London the new communal spirit has to contend with the old individualist spirit of the English people. The slum-dwellers in London whose homes are threatened with demolition want cottages with separate sculleries and gardens. They want, in fact, to give practical justification to the description of London as the "biggest village in the world." If a heroic attempt were made to meet the wishes of the slum-dwellers of Limehouse, there might be an unforeseen solution of the land problem. For as the big village of London stretched further and further out, the semi-agricultural instincts of the people would strengthen, and would find more and more scope, and a great system of intensive cultivation of the land would develop on the fringes of London. The people would find their way back to the land, and the crofts and market-gardens of the outer suburbs. In Glasgow such a development is unlikely. The Glasgow people have become more thoroughly divorced from the land than the people of any big English city. Nothing save an acute house shortage would have induced them to make any departure from the tenement system. From an aesthetic point of view the benefit of that system was that it packed urban ugliness into a relatively small space, and made it easy to escape from it into open country.

FEWER SCOTSMEN GOING SOUTH.

Have Scotsmen ceased coming to London to settle down? This astounding suggestion, which any Englishman would profess to regard as much too good to be true, was propounded in a talk with an official of the Scots' Corporation. This ancient body exists to help exiled countrymen who have not been able to keep their end up among the Sassenachs or who are old and in need. The official remarked that there was in recent years a great falling-off in the number of applications for temporary relief, due, as he said, to the falling-off in the numbers of working-class Scotsmen who are now-a-days seeking to better themselves in London. London is not the happy hunting-ground for jobs it once was, and the artisan out of work either stays at home or goes further afield to Canada or Australia. There is, however, an increase in the number of applications from men of the clerical class, does not-withstanding. The native pride of the Scot is not dead, as one incident showed. An elderly man asking help from the Corporation was asked why he had come to London. "It is easier to live by begging here," he said. "There are not so many people who know me."

TRAVELLING SCOTS.

Those inveterate travellers, Sir Archibald and Lady Edmonstone, who last autumn went to China and Hongkong for a trip, are now enjoying a pleasure cruise up the Amazon. Meanwhile the family seat, Duntreath Castle, Blane-feld, has been the scene of several house parties given by Sir Archibald's heir, Mr. Charles Edmonstone, and his young wife, who had the castle handed over to them by Sir Archibald at their wedding.

SCOTLAND'S NATIONAL LIBRARY.

Within the next few months the famous Advocates' Library in Edinburgh, the private property of the Faculty of Advocates, is to be handed over to the nation, and will become Scotland's National Library, the acceptance of the Faculty's generous offer having been made possible by the munificence of that well-known "Lionel lion," Sir Alexander Grant. The Advocates' Library, which was founded by Sir George Mackenzie, a former Lord Advocate, was opened by him in the latter half of the seventeenth century, its main object being to provide the members of the Scottish Bar with easy access to legal books and documents. The Library which is the only one in Scotland enjoying the right to claim a copy of every book entered at Stationers' Hall, has always been open to any person wishing to study the volumes; and many famous men in the worlds of art and literature have browsed along its shelves from time to time. Arranged in Parliament House, and hidden behind the old Cathedral of St. Giles, the Advocates' Library literally teems with Scottish historical associations. The library showroom, itself, was the torture chamber where hundreds of Covenanters suffered under the boot and thumb-screw in the dark, turbulent days of the seventeenth century.

NEW FASHIONS AND OLD.

The old order changeth, giving place to new, at a rate which suggests an accelerated film. Not so many years ago the visitor to East Coast fishing villages could still see young women in the traditional rough blue clothes, smoking clay pipes as they mended nets or gutted fish. But the Scottish fisher-girls, of to-day are as up-to-date as any city ladies. Some of them who arrived at Great Yarmouth the other day for the refined occupation of herring gutting, had bobbed hair and wore silk stockings and rimless pince-nez. This concession to fashion is rather hard on popular novelists. What is a Charles Reade *de nos jours* to make of a Christine Johnstone who, save for her more robust appearance, cannot be distinguished from a typist? When one has seen silk stockings worn—and not ineffectively—in combination with a bare head and the traditional Glasgow shawl, one cannot wonder that the patrician girls of Edinburgh have resorted to horn-rimmed spectacles and truculent worsted stockings.

THE LIGHTER SIDE OF LIFE.

On his return to London from Scotland, somebody asked Mr. Bridgeman, the First Lord of the Admiralty, what kind of sport he had. "The only grouse I saw or heard," he replied, "was the Rosyth grouse."

A clerical member of a Scots Presbytery which was lately discussing the omissions in the Draft Hymnary expressed regret that the children's hymn, "Here we Suffer Grief and Pain," had been left out. "When I was a boy," he said, "I used to sing that hymn with great joy."

A halfpenny bearing on one side the words "True Aberdeen" and on the other "O' why left I ma name" was discovered in the collection taken for charity by the Rotarians at their Pitlochry conference last week-end. The chairman put it up to auction. At 10s. 6d. the bidding ceased, whereupon an Englishman arose and said if all the bidders would give the sums they had bid he would give £1. This was agreed to, and the halfpenny ultimately realised about 25s.

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ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

So much for the power of publicity in the Press and the pressure of public opinion, which when aroused, is irresistible. Naturally the bakers are furious, and have been publishing hysterical manifestoes that the trade will be ruined. But the outcry leaves the public stone-cold. The Food Council are now proposing to go into the price of milk and meat and other necessities of life; and John Citizen, highly delighted, gives them his fervent blessing.

(Continued on next Column).

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations, 1994).

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 17 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

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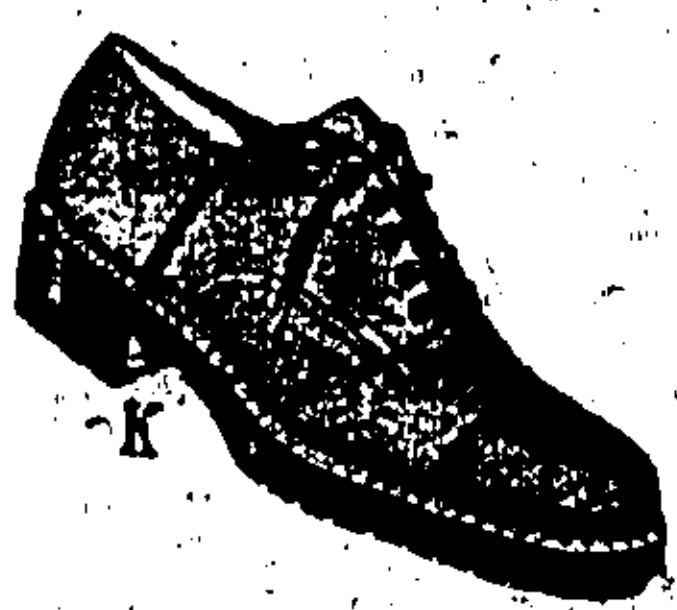
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LOCAL SPORT.

WATER POLO FINAL.

KEEN CONTEST AT THE V.R.C.

Keen enthusiasm was displayed at the Victoria Recreation Club yesterday evening, when the final of the Hongkong Water Polo League was played between the V.R.C. "A" and the Kowloon British School F.P.A. "A."

From start to finish the match was of a vigorous nature, at times the trend of affairs looking very black for the V.R.C. The School opened in fine style and the V.R.C. were unable to hold them; the only score in the first half being registered by the School. The stamina of the V.R.C. team, however, was responsible for the win of three goals to one.

The teams comprised:
V.R.C.—D. Lang, E. Brodie, H. King, J. Garrod, J. Stewart, R. Razavet, S. C. Marcal.
K.B.S.F.P.A. "A"—G. Angus, L. Weill, W. Hyde, B. Rasmussen, C. Logan, C. W. Simpson, W. Gerrard.

Referee: P.O. Smyth; Linesmen: P.O. Dowling and C.P.O. Beach, all of H.M.S. Ambrose.

At the start Kowloon, attacked, and Simpson was conspicuous. From a pass by Weill to Simpson the latter scored the only goal in the opening half. In the second half the School continued on the aggressive, but in a break away Marcal scored for the V.R.C. The scores were level when the final whistle was sounded, but two and a half additional minutes each were played. King tried a long shot for goal, and the ball striking the Kowloon goal-keeper rebounded into the net. With the score standing at 2-1, the V.R.C. again attacked, and it was not long before another goal fell to them, King being the scorer.

Final:
V.R.C. "A" 3 goals.
K.B.S.F.P.A. "A" 1 goal.

GOLF.

H.K. AND S. BANK DEFEAT CHARTERED BANK.

The annual golf match between the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Chartered Bank was played at Fanling on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the former by 14 points. Details:

H.K. AND S. BANK.

Points.	
Singles, Fourballs.	
R. L. Moncrieff	0 1
F. G. Walker	0 1
E. D. Black	0 1
H. G. Hegarty	0 1
G. E. Towns	0 1
W. Clerk	1 1
G. M. Dalgety	1 1
C. Cooke	0 1
Total	9 1 points.

CHARTERED BANK.

Points.	
Singles, Fourballs.	
A. H. Ferguson	1 1
J. M. Walker	1 1
L. T. Watly	1 1
D. Reid	1 1
N. J. Austin	1 1
J. R. Corley	0 1
W. M. Cox	0 1
A. S. Exell	1 1
Total	8 points.

FOOTBALL.

ARMISTICE DAY MATCH.

On Armistice Day (to-morrow) a match will be played on the Club ground, between Civilian and the Services, in aid of the Poppy Day Fund. The kick-off will be at 4 p.m. The Services team will be as follows: Lea-Cook, Wavish, (H.M.S. *Tamar*); A.B. Long (Submarine L/1) and Lea, Supply Ass. Wright (H.M.S. *Hawkins*); Lea, Stoker Mc-Kinson (Submarine L/1), A.B. Dwyer, port (H.M.S. *Hawkins*), and Lea, Supply Ass. Hingston (H.M.S. *Turban*); Q.M.S. Charlesworth (East Surreys), (Capt.), Pte. Eaton (East Surreys), Cpl. Hummerstone (East Surreys), Pte. Butler (East Surreys), and Bdm. Macklesworth (East Surreys). Reserves: Lea, St. Grindie (Submarine L/33), A.B. Blake (H.M.S. *Tamar*), and Sign. McBride (R.C. of S.). Referee: Mr. F. Smith. Linesmen: P.O. Smyth, (H.M.S. *Ambrose*) and C.S.M. Wright (East Surreys). Colours: Red.

CRICKET.

KOWLOON C.C. v. A.P.C.

The following have been selected to play for the A.P.C. against the K.C.C. 1st XI to-morrow, on the K.C.C. ground, in an all-day match to start at 11.15 a.m.:—H. S. Gordon (capt.), L. A. R. Dunne, W. G. Gerrard, D. S. Green, D. G. Fitzgerald, H. S. Foster, G. Lee, L. M. S. Lloyd, T. D. E. Pendered, A. W. Ramsey, S. R. Waller, V. M. Hart (umpire), and R. Y. Frost (scorer).

EWU v. TAIKOO.

This match will be played to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2 p.m., on the H.K.C.C. ground. The following will represent Ewu:—D. G. M. Bernard, E. E. Holland, A. Gordon, W. L. Smith, R. E. Macdonald, N. L. H. Raiton, W. B. Cornaby, H. J. V. K. Stevenson, O. Eager, E. A. Simon, and W. W. MacKenzie.

CONVICTION QUASHED.

SEQUEL TO \$5,200 FINE.

Three months ago the Japanese master of the *Kia Lee* was fined \$5,200 by Lieut.-Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N., the Marine Magistrate, for having carried passengers on a ship which was not certificated. Yesterday the conviction was quashed by Mr. Justice Gompertz and Mr. Justice Wood in the Court of Appeal.

The appeal against the conviction was conducted last week by Mr. F. C. Jenkin. Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., appeared in support of the conviction.

The judgment was read by Mr. Justice Wood, who, outlining the facts, stated that it was agreed that the vessel with 97 passengers from Shanghai to Whampoa anchored in the waters of the Colony to pick up a pilot. She did so and paid light dues, and later was boarded and detained. After a case, with which the Court was not concerned, was heard, she again proceeded with 52 passengers on board, the remainder having been put ashore by order of the Marine Magistrate. Again the vessel was detained, and later the master was charged with carrying passengers in the waters of the Colony without having a passenger certificate. This was admitted and he was convicted.

The question was as to whether the *Kia Lee* was a passenger ship within the meaning of the Ordinance, where a passenger ship was defined as "every ship exceeding 80 tons registered carrying passengers from, to or between places in the waters of the Colony."

The learned Attorney-General had contended that the widest possible interpretation should be adopted. He had argued that the words were correctly paraphrased in the charge, so that they might include the carrying of passengers in the waters of the Colony, for, however, shot a distance and without any reference to any voyage or destination.

It had been claimed for the appellant that the language of the section could only refer to the terminal points of the voyage. This was in the Court's opinion the right construction. Had the legislators intended to impose the onerous requirements of the section upon all ships carrying passengers in the waters of the Colony, apt words were available which would have expressed the intention without ambiguity.

His Honour, the Acting Justice, concurred.

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SAILOR CREATES TROUBLE.

AMERICAN FINED AT CENTRAL MAGISTRACY.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, La Hisinger, a stoker on the U.S.S. *Sieramento*, was charged with disorderly conduct, and damaging a cell at No. 2 Police Station.

Sergeant Donovan stated that a report was received from Tai Yuen Street on Sunday night. Arriving there he found defendant, who was surrounded by a crowd of Chinese, creating a disturbance. Defendant was arrested and placed in a cell at the No. 2 Police Station. Whilst there he behaved in a violent manner and broke the lock of the gate. At 10 p.m. he was taken away by an escort.

Defendant stated that he could not remember everything that had happened, but he distinctly recollected asking for a drink of water from a Chinese who stood outside the cell, and when it was refused he became angry.

Sergeant Donovan said that defendant had not asked for water.

Fines of \$5 on each charge were imposed, and defendant had to pay a further \$2 for the damage he had caused.

PICKPOCKETING.

INCIDENT IN QUEEN'S ROAD C.

Before Mr. R. A. D. Forrest at the Central Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese was charged with stealing \$2 from H. Lesser, a seaman of U.S.S. *Helena*.

H. Lesser stated that he was walking along Queen's Road Central on Saturday evening accompanied by two of his shipmates, when defendant suddenly ran against him. He glanced into his pocket as he turned away and found \$2 had been taken. Seeing defendant running away he gave chase and caught him, but he had dropped the dollars and they were picked up by one of his companions. Defendant was then given in charge.

Mr. H. A. P. Meik (Chief Officer of one of Jardine's boats), said he saw the chase and the capture of defendant.

Defendant denied any knowledge of the affair and said he was arrested by mistake.

Sentence of three months' hard labour was imposed.

EXPORTING MONEY.

SAMARANG CHINESE WOMAN'S PLEA.

A well-dressed Chinese woman appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday, charged with attempting to export \$500 to Macao. She was arrested by Sergeant McEwen on the Macao Wharf on Sunday.

Defendant said that she was the wife of a shopkeeper at Samarang, Java. She admitted that she was taking the money to Macao, but pleaded ignorance of the regulations of the Colony.

Fifty dollars of her money were retained.

A CHICKEN'S SCREECH.

HOW IT GAVE A MAN AWAY.

In a case at the Central Magistracy before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday, when a Chinese was charged with unlawful possession of a chicken, a constable stated he saw the man carrying a small parcel, which appeared to be a bundle of clothing. Failing to get a satisfactory reply to his questions he squeezed the parcel, and jumped back when a loud screech emanated from it and something wriggled underneath the covering. When the parcel was opened, a live chicken was found wrapped in a handkerchief.

Defendant stated that he had bought the chicken, but an Inspector said that when searched defendant hadn't a cent.

Sentence of 14 days' hard labour was imposed.

MARINE COURT.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., Mr. C. H. Jones, master of the s.s. *Liang Chow*, was charged with failing to proceed to the Quarantine Anchorage on entering harbour on October 24th; and with allowing 300 passengers to land from the ship without the customary medical examination.

The defendant, who pleaded guilty, stated that he received orders from the local agents to proceed to the buoy. He was fined \$100, or one month's hard labour in default.

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FORTNIGHTLY MARKET REPORT.

The fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, issued by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, on November 6th states that there is no change in conditions obtaining in the cotton piece goods and fancy cotton goods market.

Cotton—Eg. Sakel has declined further to 21.90d. per lb., whilst Mid. Am. after breaking 10d., "Spot" and "Forward," has recovered to 10.44d. "Spot."

The cotton yarn market continues dull with very little business passing and prices have declined \$2/3 per bale. Nominal quotations are as follow:—No. 10s., \$188/197; No. 12s., \$190/200; No. 16s., \$220/230; No. 20s., \$213/220. Arrivals: 500 bales. Shipments: 500 bales. Sales: 500 bales. Unsold stock: 5,800 bales. Bargains: 6,400 bales.

The woollen market is quiet and there is no change to report in raw cottons.

Some enquiry has developed in metals since the last report, but on a restricted scale. Sales of tin-plates are reported at \$9.00, and mild steel bars have been booked at from \$3.60 to \$3.70 per picul.

The market in some lines of Java sugar is firmer but generally business is dull.

The flour market is steady and stock is 250,000 sacks. Quotations (per sack) are: American Patent, \$4.10; American, Straight, \$3.35; American Cut-off, \$3.40; Shanghai Flour, \$3.35; Australian No. 1, \$3.35; Canadian Cut-off, \$3.20.

AMERICAN BASEBALL GIRLS.

EXPECTED HERE ON NOVEMBER 15TH.

The "Philadelphia Bobbies," the American girls' baseball team now touring the Far East, are expected in Hongkong on November 15th. The "Bobbies" will play a number of games with teams to be selected by the Hongkong Baseball League.

The "Bobbies" reached Yokohama on October 16th. The girls, it is said, put up a good game and have proved themselves to be one of the strongest girls' teams in the United States.

The "Bobbies" are playing such Japanese teams as Waseda Commercial School, Nippon Dental School, Imperial University, and others. Their tour in Japan includes Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, and Nagasaki. In China they expect to play baseball in Dairen and Shanghai.

From Hongkong, they will go to Manila. It is not believed that they will go to Canton. Canton, four years ago had a girls' baseball team, and once these Cantonese girls went to Manila and played several games for exhibition purposes with Filipino girls, but the Canton Chinese girls' team is not now existing.

Eddie Ainsmith, former Washington American League pitcher, is manager of the team, and Mrs. Ainsmith acts in the capacity of chaperone. The team comprises 13 players, whose ages are from 18 to 23. Their names are Miss Jester, Miss Eakin, Miss Phillips, Miss Ruth, Miss Hongkong, Miss Garnett, Miss Shunk, Miss Nolan, Miss Curran, Miss Agara, Miss Roquien, Miss Matherson, and Miss Grosbeck.

TRANS-PACIFIC FARES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA ANNOUNCE A REDUCTION.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha announce that effective with the sailing of the *Siberia Maru* from Hongkong on November 20th, and the *Korea Maru* from San Francisco on December 8th, these two steamers will henceforth come under the classification of "Cabin" steamers.

With no change in accommodations and no decrease in staffing or service, the "Cabin Passage," which was formerly known as "First Class Passage," will be reduced to a minimum of Gold \$200 from Hongkong to San Francisco, and Gold \$215 to Honolulu.

During the winter season until March, 1926, regular calls will be made at Honolulu both ways, giving travellers the opportunities of seeing this beauty spot of the Pacific.

In connection with these reduced fares, there is also a reduction in fares through to Europe.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Royal Observatory issued the following report at 5.55 p.m. yesterday: Pressure has decreased slightly at all stations. The anticyclone is now central over Japan. Fresh to strong monsoon will continue along the south-east coast and the Northern China Sea.

The American Consulate-General, Hongkong, received the following typhoon warning from the Manila Observatory at 12.15 p.m. yesterday:—10.40 a.m. The typhoon is crossing the Visayas Islands in the form of a shallow depression.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MR. PALME DUTT.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST BELGIAN STATE ALLEGED.

VIEWS OF "DAILY HERALD."

London, November 9th.
The Brussels correspondent of the *Daily Herald* denies that papers relating to seditious propaganda in the British Army were found among the belongings of Mr. and Mrs. Palme Dutt.

The charge against them is conspiracy against the Belgian State, according to the *Herald's* correspondent.

EARLIER CABLES.

PLOT IN ITALY.

POLICE BUSILY ENGAGED IN DOMICILIARY SEARCHES.

Rome, November 8th.

The police in practically the whole of Italy are engaged in domiciliary searches and arrests. They are reported to be securing evidence of a great revolutionary plot.

All those arrested in Genoa yesterday have been released, but the searches continue in Genoa and elsewhere. Numerous arrests have occurred in Leghorn following searches of fifty dwellings.

LATEST CABLES.

MUZZLING THE PRESS.

Rome, November 8th.

An official communiqué states that in view of the number of absurd reports in the Press with regard to the alleged accomplices in the plot against Signor Mussolini, measures will be taken to prevent the publication of any information in regard to police and judicial investigations in order not to impede the work of justice. Only the publication of official communiqués will be permitted.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

ATTACK ON DAMASCUS.

REBEL ATTEMPT AT NIGHT ENDS IN FAILURE.

Paris, November 9th.

The papers learn from Damascus that the rebels attacked the eastern gate of the town by night and tried to storm the French posts.

They were met by a sharp fire and driven off.

The French are preparing a big encircling movement against the main rebel groups between Damascus and Hama.

The greatest satisfaction is expressed everywhere that M. de Jouvenel has been appointed as French High Commissioner of Syria.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOWN IS QUIET.

Damascus, November 8th.

The town itself is now quiet, but the situation is still serious. Organised bands around Damascus remain a menace.

The people of the Muslim quarter appear to be dazed and sullen. North of Damascus the French jurisdiction outside the towns is practically non-existent.

French reinforcements are hourly expected, and this is having a reassuring effect.

WELCOME TO DI PINEDO.

ITALIAN AVIATOR TELLS OF HIS RECEPTION.

Rome, November 8th.

In response to shouts by the crowd in the Piazza Colonna, Signor Mussolini, Major the Marquis di Pinedo and his mechanic Campanelli appeared on the balcony.

Signor Mussolini in a speech described di Pinedo as a type of the new Italian generation which Fascism hoped to create.

Marquis di Pinedo said that everywhere he had flown he had found evidence of admiration for Italy.

The streets were illuminated in the evening, bands playing everywhere amid general rejoicing.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SITUATION IN NORTH.

RUMOURS OF MUTINY AMONG FENGTIEN MERCENARIES.

Shanghai, November 9th.

Telegrams from Foreign and from Government sources confirm rumours of the defection of the Shantung units of General Chang Tsung Chang's army at Hsuehwei, as a result of which the Fengtienites have been compelled to withdraw and prepared defences at Hanchwang, on the Kiangsu-Shantung border. It is further reported that other Shantung units mutinied at Yenchow, along the Grand Canal.

Reports concerning the attitude of Yueh Wei Chun are still very conflicting.

It is considered that Chang Tsung Chang's position will be untenable in the face of unfavourable intervention by Honan troops.

Reports of military movements in the vicinity of Peking are increasing. It is stated that Li Ching Lin has sent troops to occupy certain districts in the eastern part of the metropolitan area.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

TOKYO ORDERS NEUTRALITY IN CASE OF WAR.

Tokyo, November 9th.

As reports from reliable sources indicate that war between Marshal Chang Tso Lin (Mukden) and Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang (the "Christian General") is imminent, the Imperial Japanese Government has given instruction to all officials to observe strict neutrality.

THE MILITARY VIEW.

LATER.

Though the Foreign Office considers that war between Chang Tso Lin and Feng Yu Hsiang is imminent, Reuter learns from reliable sources that the Japanese military authorities think it is unlikely.

H.M.S. "HAWKINS."

TO BE RE-COMMISSIONED FOR THIRD TERM.

London, November 9th.

The Admiralty has ordered a new crew to be detailed at Chatham for H.M.S. *Hawkins*, which will be re-commissioned at Hongkong for a third term of service as Flagship in the Far East.

The new crew will leave England early in December.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL PLAN IS OPPOSED.

Paris, November 8th.

According to *Le Journal*, the Caste members of the Finance Committee, with only one dissentient, have unanimously rejected the Government's financial proposals.

FURTHER DISAGREEMENT.

LATER.

The Finance Committee of the Chamber, by 17 votes to 14, has resolved to urge the Government to avoid inflation and specifying various points on which they disagree with the Government's financial proposals. Though they subsequently turned down a Communist motion for the definite rejection of the proposals, the Radicals and Socialists voted against in the Committee in order to emphasise their desire to make the Government's scheme the basis of a discussion.

The committee agreed to the necessity of creating a sinking fund, but raised serious objections regarding the scope of the fund and expressed a desire to hear M. Painlevé before deciding. Hence a few days' further delay is inevitable.

BOLSHEVİK REVOLUTION.

ANNIVERSARY IS CELEBRATED IN BERLIN.

Berlin, November 8th.

Yesterday evening's reception at the Soviet Embassy to celebrate the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution was attended by eight hundred, including Herr von Lohse and Herrmann, Lord D'Aborn, and M. Chicherin. A large portrait of Lenin was conspicuously displayed. An orchestra played the "International" several times. Such recognition of Soviet power in Berlin is unparalleled.

WHY AMERICANS ARE UNPOPULAR.

UNREDEEMED PROMISES.

"SHYLOCK OF THE NATIONS."

[By FRANK H. SIMONDS, THE WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN PUBLICIST.]

The present almost universal unpopularity of the United States in Europe is one of the most striking, if not the most pleasing of contemporary phenomena. It must impress even the casual tourist, but it is brought home by the mere process of contrast vastly more significantly to the American who remembers European views and sentiments in the years between 1917 and 1920. On the other hand, it would probably be an exaggeration to say that we were, as a people, more unpopular now than in the years of the war during which we remained neutral.

Before the war the American was rather tolerated than liked on the continent of Europe. The legend of America as the land of vast wealth, the home of millionaires, the land of economic and material opportunity, did much to elevate the land itself in the imagination of the mass of the European peoples. Emigrants from Europe stimulated this legend alike by their fantastic reports, and by their very solid prosperity. In a sense, the country was popular, and the people unpopular. But at most, before the war, and despite the growing numbers of the American tourists, America remained something vague and ill-defined.

One circumstance which much contributed to this European point of view was the absence of any political contact between the United States and Europe, with the possible exception of Britain. We knew nothing, and we cared nothing about Continental European affairs. And lacking a navy, and possessing an army of only microscopic dimensions, we were in no sense a force to be reckoned with outside our own immediate lands and waters.

OUR ROLE IN THE WAR.

But the war had not long marched in the second year before the importance of the United States began to be felt. We were neutral, but already our machine power had been set to work to supply the combatants, and its rapid expansion and enormous production seemed destined to bring victory to one group of Powers, which, by reason of sea control, had access to them exclusively. Germany, on her side, felt herself menaced by defeat because her enemies could draw upon American resources indefinitely and because these resources seemed illimitable.

In the end Germany forced us into the war, and our participation made the outcome inevitable. But the vastness of our effort, our capacity to raise millions of soldiers, the tremendous war loans which our people submitted to, not only without protest, but with enthusiasm, these gave a new and final indication of what the United States had become. Arriving on the stricken field, where two great alliances had for nearly four years striven vainly for victory, and now stood exhausted, having called up their last reserves, our hundreds of thousands, fresh, unwarmed, backed by the sense of incalculable power, not only brought victory, but brought it easily, with little expense in blood.

Thereafter the victory was, for Europe, an American victory. We, and not the British or the French, bulked large in the eyes of the whole Continent. When Mr. Wilson went to Paris he was received as the master of the world because he was considered to represent in himself the will of the American nation, which had suddenly assumed almost mystical proportions in the eyes of Europeans.

Moreover, as the American had seemed before the war immature and childish, as well as lacking in all the necessary circumstances of real political power, now he came suddenly to appear as possessing almost superhuman wisdom. The words of Mr. Wilson fell upon the ears of war-weary millions—totally disillusioned as to far as their own statesmen and wisdom were concerned—almost as pronouncedly as the decisive influence to the termination of the conflict, were now to make the peace in accordance with principles of justice and humanity, which were as much above European standards as were our wealth and power.

Now, all things considered, the United States has, in every respect save one, totally failed to realise the dreams of Europe of 1919. Apart from those contributions to relieve the immediate distress of starving millions, not a little thing to be sure, the United States has seemed to Europeans to have failed not only to achieve what was expected of it; but to make good on the enormous promises rashly circulated in the heated atmosphere of the Paris Conference. To Europe the first act was our arrival with the avowed purpose of making the world safe for democracy, and the last the vision of Uncle Sam, now firmly established on his own continent, and firmly insisting upon the payment of all the bills which are owing him. Yesterday we approximated to the Messiah; today we impersonate the Shylock of the nations.

For the mass of Americans this transformation in the European state of mind is simply explained as having its foundation in mere jealousy fostered by unbelievable ingratitude. We believe, as a people, that we saved Europe at vast expense, and that Europe not only refuses to pay a reasonable part of the cost of our effort, but in addition declines to be permanently saved. We see the sums which we lent to enable the Allies to win the war, and to recover from the disaster not only not repaid, when the capacity to pay has been restored, but actually turned into channels which, to our minds, mean ultimate recurrence of strife. We feel that the money lent to achieve victory and to restore normal life is being employed to construct new military machines and to foster international rivalry.

THE EUROPEAN POINT OF VIEW.

But it is not less essential to perceive the European point of view, particularly with respect to the debts, because the debt question for Europe comprehends all else. It is the final manifestation to European eyes and ears of the meaning of American idealism. Therefore, in the European mind, while the nations of the Continent suffered and sacrificed for principle, for principles which at a later date we embraced and affirmed with furious zeal, we grew rich and powerful. Only when the struggles had exhausted all participants did we enter, and then in the circumstances and because of previous efforts victory came with surprisingly little sacrifice on our part. And when the struggle was over we emerged supreme, the single victor, the only nation with enhanced, not crippled, resources. Thus powerful, we imposed upon Europe a settlement which did violence to practically every European conception. That settlement accepted—only because Europe understood it was backed by our strength—we calmly repudiated the settlement, retired to the security of our own shores, dissociated ourselves from every responsibility incident to association in a common cause, and reappearance only at times when the discussion of money questions seemed to affect our material interests.

A PROFITLESS VICTORY.

Victory itself to all European countries proved a profitless achievement; the victors sat amidst ruins quite as complete as the vanquished. The struggle for existence took on an almost terrifying aspect, ancient fears were revived by present events. Meantime, every report coming from the other side spread and expanded the picture of ease, comfort, and wealth there existing, while every cable and every ship brought new insistence upon payment of debts.

As a consequence of the war more than a million and a half of British workmen walked the streets maintained by public taxation, trade languished, our commercial shipping successfully challenged British, all over the world, by virtue of the subsidy of our Government, taxation within the United Kingdom reached unparalleled heights, the very economic life of the nation seemed at stake—and yet from Washington came the inexorable demand that the war debt be paid.

For France victory was equally illusory; the rebuilding of the devastated areas absorbed the liquid capital of the nation. Promised American support by President Wilson in return for surrendering the Rhine barrier, she saw the pledge repudiated while American public opinion roughly repulsed all French claim to hold that which she had only surrendered against a pledge she regarded as valid. Nevertheless, at all times American opinion clamoured for the reduction of French military strength, the sole protection against the danger America had refused to share. When Germany defaulted on her obligations it was an American plan which intervened permanently to cut two-thirds from the German bill.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

WIDENING RIFT.

THE BOLSHEVİK PROPAGANDA IN CHINA.

Tokyo, October 3rd.

The rift in Russo-Japanese relations which was recently remarked as showing the possibility of being widened rather than of being cemented, is now plainly visible. Hardly was the ink dry upon the new treaty when Russia commenced to push her advantage and demanded diplomatic rights for seventy "commercial agents" to be stationed at various points in Japan. This was refused by Mr. Shidehara, but, unheeded, the Soviet halved the demand, which was also rejected.

The recent and apparently studied rebuff to the Russian Communists who visited Japan has caused uneasiness and resentment at Moscow, which was expected to retaliate in some form. Now comes the definite announcement that the Japanese negotiations for Saghalien oil and mining and also Siberian concessions is meeting with a considerable change in the attitude of Moscow, where it is reported the officials now demand 50-50 division of all the profits of Saghalien development.

Moscow appears less receptive and indeed, less hospitable to Japan than previously. The Japanese authorities are beginning to realise what is before them, in all their negotiations with the Soviet. They are also now convinced that the Bolshevik propaganda in China is being continued against Japan—indeed, even more than against Great Britain, the other "imperialistic nation" in which the Third International seeks to secure revolution or disastrous social and economic unrest. The police now say that over 1,000,000 yen were distributed in Japan in advance of the arrival of the Soviet Labour delegation.—*Daily Telegraph*.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"TOSCA" PRESENTED AT THE STAR THEATRE.

The Gonzalez Brothers Italian Opera Company presented "Tosca" at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, last night, before a large audience. A feature of the presentations at the Star is the really fine lighting effects which have been arranged by the management.

Tonight the Company will give "Faust," and to-morrow "Madame Butterfly" is to be staged. Late ferries are being run from Kowloon to Hongkong.

THE SINGLE WINNER.

And so, in the end, it comes down to this: that Europe sees us the single victor in the war, the single nation emerging with unshaken and even expanded wealth. Quite incorrectly, the masses set down our prosperity to their sacrifices and to the same fashion ascribe their misery to us. The German knows he was beaten by our entrance, our associates perceive that although we fought with them, we and not they have prospered, and we not they have emerged stronger and greater. The masses of people who have to endure a lower standard of living are fed upon accounts of the prosperity of the American masses. And to point the tale comes the demand ever growing louder for payments to the fortunate from the unfortunate.

Thus, in sum, while we feel that we have been deceived and in danger of being defrauded by Europe, there is not a single European nation which does not associate its miseries with our actions and our prosperity with its privations. And considering that under present and prospective arrangements European debt payments to us are to last for two generations, it is difficult to believe that America's unpopularity will disappear in that time.

Naturally as an American I do not share the European point of view, but what strikes me as rather appalling in this country is the total lack of exact appreciation of the depth and vitality of European dislike and distrust of America and Americans based on the sense of cruel and undoubted injustice and desertion.—*Sunday Times*.

ROADS AS HIGHWAYS TO PROSPERITY.

COLONEL'S CURE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

A plan by which unemployment would be reduced by many thousands, the steel industry placed on its feet, and industry in general throughout Great Britain revived, at small cost, if any, to the taxpayer, has been drawn up by Colonel A. Hacking, D.S.O., M.C., secretary of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, following his visit to America.

Colonel Hacking's plan is simple. He suggests that the Road Fund should be capitalised, and that with the money thus raised all those schemes for new roads should be put into operation which are now held up by disputes between various local bodies on the distribution of the cost.

The Government should then acquire the land on each side of the new roads. Its enhanced value, after the improvements had been completed, would be a further source of revenue.

"There is no doubt," said Colonel Hacking, "that the prosperity of America is largely the result of the thousands of miles of good roads which have been built during the past few years."

"These roads have been financed by the issue of highway bonds guaranteed by the income from motor taxes. The roads were built, in a great many cases the bonds have been bought up, and the ordinary taxpayer has not been called on to contribute a penny to the cost."

"The most successful of these issues have been those in which the revenue from the taxes was materially increased by the acquisition of the land beside the new highways, which increased immensely in value with the completion of the road."

"In Great Britain the Road Fund, which is solely derived from motor taxes, is the chief source of revenue for new roads or improvements. No attempt has been made to capitalise this money. It is spent as it flows in, or not even as quickly as that, for there is now a surplus of £16,000,000 which the Treasury wishes to divert to the Electrical Commission. The total amount that could be raised if this great and annually growing income were capitalised would be tremendous."

"There would be no need to delay further, for instance, the great London Dock road scheme, which at present is merely held up because the London County Council, the Port of London Authority, and the Government cannot agree on the distribution of cost. At least 10,000 men could be employed on this, and as great viaducts are needed, the steel industry would receive an impetus. Multiply this by other schemes put into operation all over the country, the Manchester-Liverpool road, the Woolwich tunnel, and others, and you will gain an idea of what could be done."

CLERGY'S REPORT TO PRIMATE.

POOR SERMONS.

"NO TIME FOR STUDY."

Are poor sermons keeping church pews empty? Whenever the official discussions at the Church Congress in Eastbourne in October were not in progress, clergy and lay were exchanging views on the Archbishop of Canterbury's condemnation of the inadequacy of present-day sermons.

Points of difference centred round questions whether sermons were as important as the Archbishop painted them, and whether the clergy had not ample excuse for devoting less time to them.

One clergyman with a generation of experience in an East End parish, for instance, said:—

"If a clergyman went to the East End with the belief that his rhetorical gifts would win him a church, a big following, he would be grievously disappointed. They want first of all a man's man, one who can be a judge, adviser, pensioner, expert, athlete, and talker of sound common sense in an easily understandable way."

Other views included the following:—

Rev. T. W. Cook, Archdeacon of Hastings: "I do not agree that clergymen are too overworked to produce good sermons. It is their duty to prepare them. Everything, else, such as conferences, meetings, and so forth, must be secondary, and, if necessary, must be neglected."

PUZZLED BISHOP.

Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Woods): "To-day the parson is speaking to congregations which are often as well educated as himself and probably know more about the world. Unfortunately the parson's life today is as full of mechanical work as that of a clock. He has no time for study and reflection. How can this be mended? Frankly, I do not know."

Bishop of Chelmsford (Dr. Warrams): "I agree that modern sermons are not as good as they should be. The Archbishop performed a great service to the clergy when he uttered this warning."

Rev. E. W. Mowl, Southport, next year's general secretary of the Congress: "How can the clergy shut themselves up in the forenoon with the present amount of mechanical work waiting to be done by them?"

Takes my own case. For five days a week I keep a secretary constantly employed for mechanical work, and even then an myself kept as busy as can be. Income-tax people admit this work by letting us call a household room our office.

The pressure of work results from a grave shortage of 5,000 clergy, and the position is getting worse. The petrol tax is responsible largely for smaller congregations.

PIMPLES ON ARMS AND LIMBS

Itching Was Terrible. Lost Rest. Cuticura Heals.

"A lot of small pimples appeared on my arms and limbs and the itching was terrible. When I washed the affected parts the pimples would break and were very painful. They used to keep me awake a great deal; in fact I could get no rest. I was treated, but the trouble kept getting worse."

"After nearly three months of misery I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After using it, it stopped the itching and burning. I purchased a further supply and now I am healed."

(Signed) S. Groves, 110, Beaufort Rd., London, S.W. 11, Eng.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum daily and keep your skin clear and healthy.

Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For sample and free advice, write for mail order with price.

Try the Cuticura Shaving Stick.

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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEL RAMSAY.]

PARIS, October 25th.

As modes in dress, so do modes in jewellery change. Very often, as is only natural, one is influenced by the other.

Just at present, the "pearl necklace" is undergoing a change which has been rendered necessary by the attention in the neckline of the new models and the preference most of these show for a V. neck.

With a round, square or boucane neckline predominating, a short string of pearls could be worn, but with this new and longer line, the string has to be lengthened also. Therefore, strings of pearls or fancy beads will be much longer this season.

A favourite idea will be to twist the string once round the throat so that it clasps this tightly, and then to let the remainder of the string hang down to below the waist. Another, will be to knot the string just at the point where the V. décolletage ends. Another, to twist the string round the throat and let the remainder hang down the back, either loose or knotted.

Although coloured pearls are still the vogue, there is a reaction growing in favour of strings of pearls interspersed with cut or coloured fancy beads. Another favourite whim is to string large and small pearls together. The earrings, of course, must always match the necklet that is worn with them.

FOR RAINY DAYS.

So varied are the materials which weavers have created to resist rain and wind, that it is no longer necessary to swathe oneself in a cumbersome mackintosh that is a veritable apothecosis of ugliness in order to protect oneself from the rain. Impermeable crêpe de Chine is an old friend that has done much duty in the form of coats and skirts and weather coats since it was first launched a couple of years ago. Now comes a new kind of georgette crêpe which is as light as chiffon and yet prepared in such a clever way that it can defy the windiest or the wettest day on record. Rubbed with talc, it is another material that combines the qualities of lightness, durability and impermeability. So, there is really no excuse for the modern girl to look a fright every time the heavens send down showers on us and she is obliged to cover up before venturing forth.

MILINERY TRIMMING.

Flowers as a millinery trimming are going to be very much in evidence this season. Last year, Dame Fashion showed herself in such a very modern mood, that milliners were forced to obtain effects in all kinds of unusual, severe futuristic mediums. This year, however, there will be a perfect riot of flowers. Many of the small hats show crowns made entirely of flowers—small roses, daisies, primroses, snowdrops and the like. Many of the large-brimmed hats also boast crowns that are more like a giant pin cushion of flowers than anything else, although the majority are merely trimmed with great clusters of flowers perched at the side and rippling down and over the brim.

The helmet hat that was such a success last season is being carried out in the new hats, but instead of the ridges that cross over the crown of the hat from ear to ear being made of stiff faile or moire ribbon or of the same straw as the hat, they are being made of loops of flowers. Stock petals bunched tightly together are being used a lot in this way on helmet hats that are carried out in the popular violine shade. Sometimes the floral loop will be caught right on top with a saucy bow of ribbon.

SNAKE SKIN BELTS.

The snake, when alive no doubt considers us as his chief and rightful prey, but once dead, it is we who revenge ourselves by turning his skin into every article and decoration of our clothing where it can possibly figure. Long ago, we made shoes and bags of it; now the big designers are using scraps of it as a trimming to tailored coats and jackets, dabbling appliques of it onto pockets and cuffs and making entire collars and cuffs of the dead reptile. Snake skin belts, too, are frequently the chief feature of a simple morning frock, the one note that renders it personal and different to all others. The hats that are worn with costumes or coats on which this skin figures, usually, to be in keeping, add a binding, or a band, or both of the same. Lizard skin, of course, is used as freely as snake skin for these varied decorative purposes.

SWEATERS.

I wonder how many, many years it is since the sweater was looked upon essentially as a garment for wear exclusively by sailors or, when it did escape into other realms, by yachtsmen who sported it in company with trim flannel trousers and jaunty middie caps? What-ever the length of time, it is a fact that the sweater has come to be considered as much a garment for wear by women as erminettes were at the beginning of last century. Through a succession of evolutions, it has now emerged in the daintiest possible models. For winter wear, sweaters are made of a fine white wool, and usually they are mixed with crêpe de Chine or other fabrics to add a feminine note. A white jersey knit down the front will show this bound with red crêpe de Chine and collar and cuffs of the same added. Another will be carried out in the same way in red wool or red jersey and the crêpe de Chine. The models are all down the front, but a few are pulled over the head and show a collar that rolls up to under the ears.

(Continued on next column)

THE PERFECT WOMAN.

ARTISTS' VIEWS.

A great deal of discussion has arisen over the Hon. John Collier's criticism of Mr. Jacob Epstein's figure of Rima (the goddess of Nature) on the Hudson memorial panel in the Bird Sanctuary in Hyde Park.

Speaking at the Authors' Club dinner, Mr. Collier described the work as "a bestial figure, horribly misshapen, with enormous, claw-like hand."

The following artists have given their views on the ideal type of woman:

Hon. John Collier, R.A.: In the search for the perfect woman one cannot do better than go to the classical ideal of the best Greek period. There are many beautiful women who do not conform to the Greek ideal, but we ought not to depart from it too far. My personal ideal is that of absolute wholesomeness—a well-grown, well-nourished, and well-exercised body, with an intelligent head. I consider that the average Englishwoman of to-day is not at all far short of the ideal.

Artists could find plenty of beautiful women if they cared to look for them, but they prefer to pass them by and to select abnormalities, and even those they caricature.

Sir Frank Dicksee, P.R.A.: There is no common artistic ideal of woman, but we cannot go beyond the Greek conception of form. The Greeks and some of the finest Italians have established a conception of beauty which is very dangerous indeed to outrage. Yet the Greek type has not the spirituality we demand to-day. There are things of the spirit we want now to express, as well as physical beauty. To express perfect womanhood you must turn to motherhood, but for something that is a pure joy to the eye I select the girl of 17.

Mrs. Laura Knight: I have no lasting ideal of womanhood. My idea of perfection is merely the appeal of the moment in relation to the subject and mood I desire to translate. But I think the modern type of woman is rather wonderful, because it depends on its own beauty and not on such effects as those produced by masses of hair.

Mr. Gerald Festus Kelly, A.R.A.: In searching for the perfect woman in art, every artist thinks that he is going back to nature. To define one's own ideal is a difficult matter. Each artist seeks for certain characteristics in his models and stresses them in his painting.

Mr. Harry Morley: My ideal of the perfect woman in art is that of the Greek school before it became absolutely classic—something not quite so realistic as that represented in the Venus di Milo and not so divorced from reality as that of some modern painters.

Commenting on Mr. Collier's criticism, Mr. Epstein said:

People like the Hon. John Collier note with chagrin that all their efforts at attacking my Rima memorial have signally failed. It is simply following a disappointed group with their attacks.

He has what modern scientists call a "feminine complex" on the brain. He is not only distressed about women in art, but about women altogether.

We talk in two different languages. I am concerned with sculpture and art, and he is very much concerned with nudes and things of that sort.

Some combine the possibility of both effects by having a shirt front that is fitted with a row of tiny buttons one side and corresponding loops the other, so that the sweater can be worn either open or closed. When a sweater is intended for wear exclusively in the house, very often a thin linen slip is worn underneath, but as a rule, this is dispensed with and the sweater is pulled on over the head and worn fitting close to the body.

FOURTH-PIECE DRESSES.

The fourth-piece dress is one of the features of the season as well as being an important concession to the busy woman who has either not the time nor the money to give all the attention that is necessary if one would aim at dressing with good taste and variety. The foundation of this is a one-piece dress made on very simple, straight lines. Over this, if one wants to ring in a change, can be slipped a tunic in light crêpe de Chine to match the dress, or in crêpe Georgette. To make still another change, there is another tunic in a harmonising shade to the first and made just a shade smaller so that the first one shows out from underneath and constitutes a kind of hand to throw the second into relief.

Last of all comes a cape-jacket to pull on for street wear. With black, nigger or blue as a foundation, any number of changes can be effected at little cost and little trouble. An effective detail is to line the jacket with the same material as that with which one of the tunics is made.

FLORAL RIBBONS.

As well as a return to flowers this season as a means of millinery trimming, there will be a revival in favour of floral and richly embroidered ribbons. Some of these are works of art so intricate are the designs and so skilfully carried out in a harmony of colours. And will they might be, for the close fitting, narrow-brimmed hat will continue to reign supreme and bewilder milliners whose task in life is to make every hat they turn out look completely different to every other and express the personality of the wearer. Loops of ribbon cascade over the crowns of hats, part bows stick up right on top of the crown, stiff bows are set up at the side or goft satin bows droop gracefully down one side and finish off with long streamers that the wearer generally twists across her throat in front and allows to trail down over her other shoulder.

(Continued on next column)

WHERE NO INCOME TAX IS PAID.

PROPOSALS REGARDING CHANNEL ISLANDS.

ISLANDERS' STRONG OPPOSITION.

The Channel Islands are up in arms. Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark are in a ferment. There is talk of defiance of the British Government, and even of resistance.

"No taxation without representation" is one of the island "battle cries," and although Jersey may not be America, the Boston tea incident, which preceded the War of Independence, is recalled as a precedent.

What is causing this outcry is the request of the British Government that Jersey shall contribute £225,000 a year and Guernsey £275,000 to Imperial taxation. A committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Duke of Atholl, Major-General J. E. B. Seely, Sir Henry Craik, M.P., and Mr. W. Graham, M.P., visited the islands from October 17th to October 20th to "investigate the matter," and this is regarded merely as a preliminary to coercion.

"It would ruin us," declares a leading Jersey man. "We shall never pay it."

"FIGHTING PARSON."

Opposition to the proposed taxation was put still more forcibly by Mr. Deputy George Gray, famous among British music-hall audiences twenty years ago as "the Fighting Parson," and now a leading member of the local "States," or Parliament.

"We have tried to live within our income," he declared, "and I do not think that we can pay any more than we are paying. To pay £225,000 a year would ruin us, yet it would only be a drop in the ocean of British taxation."

"What about Malta, Jamaica, or the Seychelles? The whole thing is impossible."

I understand that in the last resort Jersey, as a self-governing possession of the British Crown, will rely on its Constitution as expressed in royal ordinances and charters.

No doubt the British Government have weighty arguments on their side. They pointed out in their original request that the Channel Islands look to Great Britain for their markets, their safety against outside enemies, and their protection at law, while they enjoy the services of British diplomatic and consular representatives.

TAXATION.

The communication recalled that while the Englishman paid £17 a head in taxes, the Guernseyman paid £3 8s. and the Jerseyman £3 7s. The British national debt is £150 a head, that of Guernsey £12 4s. and that of Jersey £12.

The Englishman pay 4s. 6d. in the pound in income tax; the Guernseyman and the Jerseyman not a penny. Wine, beer, spirits, and tobacco are all much dearer in England. A 12s. 6d. bottle of whisky costs only 8s. 6d. here, a bottle of brandy from 6s. and a 6d. packet of cigarettes 10s.

"Impose heavier duties," the Government say in effect. "Why should you escape income tax?"

Jersey—and the case for Guernsey is similar—retorts that the impost on house and land tax, a yearly capital levy on all other property from clothes to bank balances; a road rate, police rate, occupier's rate, not to talk of an amusement tax, a motor tax, liquor licences, and stamp duties. Her Budget is only £200,000 a year, and if there is a deficit it is met by a general rate.

There is no doubt—able-bodied men out of work are employed on the roads. Potatoes, tomatoes, and visitors are the only sources of income. There are no other important industries to tax.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Additional replies are as follows:—Imports.—We import almost every article we use, and these articles have, in effect, already been taxed in England.

Exports.—Great protection against Canaries Island, Spanish, Italian, French, and Dutch produce, and the case may be altered.

DEFENCE.—Our contribution to Imperial defence is conscription. Every man from sixteen to thirty-five years is liable. Twenty drills are done yearly by 550 officers and men of the militia.

PENSIONS.—The British Government pay £23,549 in war pensions to Jersey men, women, and children. They promised to do so if we sent men to France. Are they going back on their word?

WAR CONTRIBUTION.—We contributed £200,000 in war expenditure. TELEPHONES.—We bought them for £20,000, and still the British Government take 10 per cent. of the gross takings—not of the profits.

TELEGRAPHY.—We would gladly buy them and work them at a profit.

WIRELESS.—Difficulties put in our way by the G.P.O. prevent us having even a system to safeguard the passenger boats.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Gray, "the Government have been annoyed by the influx of war profiteers possessing tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of pounds. These people have put rent up here—we have no Restriction Act—and have driven Jersey families into cellars. Tax them by all means!"

There is also the registration of companies in Jersey, which has cost Great Britain £22,000 in recent years.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MOTOR BAN AT CAMBRIDGE.

NO MOTORING FOR FRESHMEN.

THE NEW REGULATIONS.

CAMBRIDGE, October 2nd.

The new restrictions upon undergraduate motorists imposed by the Vice-Chancellor, Professor A. C. Seward, have caused something like consternation among the men who have just assembled for the beginning of the academic year.

None of the 1,300 cars owned by undergraduates may be used after dark, and no freshman may own a car at all in Cambridge.

"The motor habit, when it becomes an obsession, induces a state of mind out of harmony with the best traditions of Cambridge," said the Vice-Chancellor in addressing the Senate here.

TOWNSMEN'S PROTESTS.

When the ban on night driving was imposed last year, it was pointed out that as the University authorities could withhold sanction from any dances in Cambridge, undergraduates were able to dance by motor to Bedford and other neighbouring towns where the ban did not apply.

Serious protests have been made recently by townspeople and magistrates at the increase in reckless driving. Severe fines have been imposed at the police court, and the list of accidents has been mounting steadily.

Undergraduates have visions of thrilling pursuits of offenders by the proctorial motor-car, for a special motoring proctor has been appointed.

A decided falling-off in the business of the many garages in the Cambridge district, and a possible reduction in the strenuousness of local police duties, may be looked forward to. In effect, after the ending of Summer Time, the thoroughfares in this district will become deserted after six o'clock, and earlier in mid-winter.

The need for strict attendance at lectures and the physical safety of the townspeople are jointly responsible for the new order of Professor Seward, who is Master of Downing College.

THE MOTOR PROCTOR.

Every motor-car owned by an undergraduate is being registered by the University authorities. Mr. D. Portway, the old boxing Blue, who has been appointed special motoring proctor, told me to-day. He is a motoring man himself.

"Happily," he added, "this extensive registration machinery was already largely in existence, but the matter has developed so much that the appointment of a special proctor to deal with motor-cars alone—myself has been found necessary. I have had some experience of controlling undergraduates motor-cars as junior proctor."

Freshmen this year are not to be allowed to own a car or motor-cycle at all. After their first year, undergraduates may own one but they may not drive it after daylight without special permission. Happily, there is every indication that Cambridge men are going to support the Vice-Chancellor's new regulation.

In the past we have had about 1,500 motor-cars, and motor-cycles owned by undergraduates, and of these perhaps 500 were owned by freshmen.

The Vice-Chancellor has hinted that the total prohibition of all motor-cars may be necessary if the new regulations do not have the desired effect.

VIEW OF THE WOMAN MAYOR.

"I suppose if there are fewer undergraduates driving cars there will be fewer undergraduates driving them dangerously," Mrs. Hartree, who is Mayor of Cambridge, told me. "There has been a good deal of reckless driving in the past, but, of course, other people are concerned as well as undergraduates."

"When there has been dangerous driving in Cambridge, we magistrates have always seen that it has been properly punished. We shall have to see now at the end of the term whether the new regulations made by the University authorities have had any result on driving generally in the streets of Cambridge."

LUMP SUM.

Guernsey has offered to pay a lump sum of £225,000, but has received no reply to the offer. A Jersey committee reported to the States in favour of paying £250,000, spread over five years, but Parliament, influenced by meetings held all over the island to ascertain public opinion, rejected the proposal by a decisive majority.

"Our crops are a gamble, and trade has received a bad set-back. How, then, can the money be raised? It is at least certain that the people will never agree to an income tax."

Despite the high feeling that exists, there is one point on which no mistake should be made. Jersey has repelled French invasions for hundreds of years, and has no great love for France. She may also lack affection for British Governments, but there is not the slightest doubt regarding her intense loyalty to the Empire.

IN COURSE OF COMPILATION.

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1926.

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THE TRADE LOAN. AN APPEAL TO THE COMMITTEE.

We dealt with the subject of the Trade Loan in our editorial columns yesterday morning, and pointed out that the Committee were due to meet yesterday to consider the replies to the questionnaire which they had circulated. It was stated that if those replies were regarded as satisfactory the money would be immediately available. Since then we have received for publication the following communication:

An Open Letter to the Members of the Committee of the Trade Loan.

GENTLEMEN—I offer no apology for addressing you anonymously through the medium of the Press, on the subject of the Trade Loan, for this subject vitally concerns the public, and I feel that you will be interested to hear about the hopes and expectations of the Chinese regarding this matter: about their anxieties and disappointments. But I do offer you my assurances that I am not being actuated by any ulterior motive; that I have no "axe to grind"; and that, personally, I am in no way interested in the Loan.

Now, what was the financial situation of the Colony prior to the announcement of the Loan? It is, I think, no exaggeration to say that it was grave. The Banks—doubtless for good reasons, which I do not profess to know—refused to lend one money, irrespective of the amount or quality of the securities offered. Creditors were pressing debtors for repayment. The vitality of credit was gone. Cash appeared to have completely vanished from the market. The Chinese were driven to appeal to the Government for assistance. A Chinese Delegation, headed by the Chinese members on the Legislative Council, waited on the Government, and the whole outlook was exhaustively and impressively stated by their spokesman. Thanks to his masterly presentation of the case, and to the sympathy of Sir Edward Stubbs, the Government was, within the space of only a few days, able to announce that the Home Government would, at once place at the disposal of the Colonial Government a sum not exceeding £2,000,000, which was the figure suggested by the Chinese Delegation.

The effect of this announcement was marvellous and instantaneous. The whole tone of the financial situation at once improved. Faith in the Colony immediately revived. All hoped that with £2,000,000 available to be lent on good securities, of which there were ample, the nightmare of enforced sales and wholesale insolvencies would exist no more. Surely the money would be forthcoming within one week! Two weeks? Three weeks? One month? Then as the weeks passed and still not one dollar came out from the Loan to relieve the financial tension, people began to get uneasy, anxious and even incredulous. As usual rumour succeeded rumour. The Government would lend only to finance business; not to ward off depreciative and ruinous sales. In any case, the ridiculous margins demanded by the Government would render the Loan commercially useless. Indeed, was the money really available at all?

And so, as the rumours increased, the situation gradually drifted back to the old days of despondency and financial stagnation.

Gentlemen, believe me, every one apprehends that the task imposed upon you is staggering in its difficulty, and that the Government could not have a body of men more qualified than yourselves to discharge this well-nigh superhuman task. I do not therefore presume to offer you any advice. But I hope it is not presumptuous on my part if I were to give utterance to what I believe to be the views generally held in the Colony concerning this matter.

I take it that the fundamental object of the Loan is, in the words of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the restoration of the financial credit of Hongkong. To enable owners of properties to pay off their incumbrances, and thus, to save such properties from being dumped into the existing dead market, does fulfil the precise object of the Loan. And, similarly, to enable a business to be continued which otherwise will fail for lack of cash is within such object. Indeed, the ramifications of finance are so wondrous and intricate that I suggest that every dollar lent out—irrespective of the primary object of the loan—provided that the borrower is a permanent resident in the Colony—must be conducive to restoring credit, since no one will pay 8 per cent. on the amount borrowed unless it can be applied for purposes which will bring in an equivalent or higher return.

(Continued on next column.)

THE MILITARY SITUATION. ANTI-REDS THINKING OF SURRENDER.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

General Chiang Kai Shek, who is now in Swatow, is expected back in Canton for a time before going to the Southern Kwangtung districts to continue the campaign against the anti-Reds.

A suggestion is current, however, that the followers of General Chan Kwang Ming, seeing the hopelessness of their position since the fall of Swatow and their failure to capture Kongmoon, have decided to make no resistance but to wait for favourable terms for surrender.

The Reds intend to move their Southern headquarters from Kongmoon to Sun-chong in order to attack Yeungkong and Yeungchun from Yenping. But they will not make any further advance until the expected arrival of Chiang Kai Shek and other militarists from Canton.

CHIANG KAI SHEK RESIGNS. RESIGNATION NOT ACCEPTED.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

General Chiang Kai Shek, chief of the Red Army in Canton, has offered his resignation as military head of the Kuomintang Government as a protest against unfavourable opinion regarding his recent actions. His banishment of Wu Hon Man, his removal from office of Hsu Chung Chi, imprisonment of Hsiang Keh Wu and Leung Hung Kai, together with the wholesale dismissal from the Government service of many minor leaders of the Kuomintang has aroused strong opposition on the part of some members of the party.

As a challenge to his associates in the Kuomintang Government, General Chiang has submitted his resignation but it is known that the Kuomintang are not in a position to accept it.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE RED ENSIGN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Some three days ago the British steamer *Ducre Castle* arrived at this port with a cargo for a certain American company. During her stay she has, up to the present, not flown her Red Ensign while lying at anchor.

This, of course, may be due to some accident—the last Red Ensign in stock having blown overboard, or something of like nature. In case this is so a few British merchants here have presented the Captain with a new Red Ensign, and at the time of writing wait anxiously to see whether same is hoisted.

But surely it is a remarkable thing that the Marine Superintendent of the Castle Line should allow one of their ships to sail without a sufficient supply of Red Ensigns.

After all we have read of the British Mercantile Marine, and judging by the numerous representatives we have been fortunate enough to meet, was absolutely refuse to credit the idea that threat or cajolery would be of the slightest avail in making a Captain try to hide the British ownership of his vessel.

Is it possible for the Captain or Agents to give some explanation?—Yours, etc., ANXIOUS BRITISHER.

Swatow, November 7th, 1925.

In the consideration of each application, I submit the sole test to be applied is:—Does the loan tend to maintain or restore credit? If it does, then I appeal to you to treat the application, not in any niggardly spirit, but with sympathy and even present value of securities can not depreciate much further unless indeed—impossible thought!—Hongkong itself were to go to the dogs.

And above all, Gentlemen, I appeal to you to act quickly. I think it was Lord Reading who once said that Justice Delayed is Justice Denied. I suggest that this aphorism equally applies to financial assistance. Financial credit, through delay, may be beyond resurrection. I know that the magnitude of your labours has entailed, and will entail, hours and days of hard dreary work. And yet—well, may I quote from James Legg's "The Works of Mencius," in the volume of "The Works of Mencius," (Book III. Part I, Chapter IV):—

"In the time of Yao when the world had not yet been perfectly reduced to order, the vast waters flowing out of their channels, made a universal inundation. . . . Yu separated the nine streams, cleared the courses of the Tai and Ta, and led them all to the sea. . . . During that time, Yu was 8 years away from his home, and though he thrice passed the door of it, he did not enter."

Your work, if less arduous, is also very pressing: the commercial community is eagerly, impatiently waiting for the money. In the interest of the Community, may you emulate Yu's spirit!—I am, your obedient servant,

ARMISTICE DAY.

SERVICES AT THE CATHEDRAL.

The Cathedral arrangements for Armistice Day are as follows: Holy Communion, 7.45 a.m.; Special Service, 9.45 a.m.

The preacher at the special service, which lasts for one hour, will be the Bishop of Victoria. The collection will be for Earl Haig's Fund.

At the conclusion of the service, H.E. The Governor will lay a wreath on the War Memorial. All sittings are free at this service.

THE COLLECTIONS.

Last year China contributed nearly £4,000 to Earl Haig's Fund as the result of the efforts made on Poppy Day. Hongkong's share being £2,645. Collections were made among the foreign populations of no less than 27 Chinese towns. Perhaps little can be expected from these places this year, and therefore, the organisers of Hongkong's Poppy Day are anxious that the Colony should again come to the fore and show that despite their own troubles Hongkong people are still conscious of the debt which they owe and which can never be paid.

There are bound to be for many years stricken survivors and relatives dependent upon them who must look to the country for support. Each year since the war Earl Haig has made his appeal on behalf of the men who served under him and has never appealed in vain. He has appealed again this year and has asked Hongkong to help the fund generously. No doubt that help will be readily forthcoming for those who have survived and those whose fathers and husbands "Loved and were loved, and now who lie in Flanders fields."

ITALIAN CONVENT BAZAAR.

RESULTS OF THE RAFFLES. AN OMNIBUS VOTES OF THANKS.

The Rev. Mother of the Italian Convent and Sisters wish to tender their grateful thanks to all the kind people, who patronized so affectively their Bazaar. And in particular they wish to mention Mrs. P. H. Holyoak who opened the Bazaar, accompanied by Miss Holyoak; the Very Rev. Fr. Spada, the Italian Consul Comdr. Carrara; Mrs. R. M. Oyer, Mrs. H. W. Bird, Mrs. G. D. R. Black, Lady Pollock, Miss Inness, and many other prominent ladies and gentlemen, who were present.

The Chinese community was also splendidly represented, and every thing considered the Sisters can boast a very great success.

Their thanks are due also to the four English dailies, and most particularly to the Chinese newspapers, who advertised so profusely free of charge; and lastly special mention must be made of Mr. P. K. Kwok who enlisted the sympathy of the Chinese community and to Mr. F. Gonzales who, with his clever musicians, enlivened the gathering with brilliant and well selected performances.

RAFFLES.

The results of the raffles are as follows: Raffle A (4 prizes).—Won by Mr. F. Lopes, Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Miss M. Kotewall and Dr. S. W. Phoon respectively. Raffle B (4 prizes).—Miss K. Leung, Miss Wong Senn Chung, Mr. P. Velasco and Miss M. de la Sala. Raffle C (3 prizes).—Mr. G. Grimble, Miss M. Figueiredo and Mrs. H. W. Bird. Raffle D (3 prizes).—Miss Ph. Hunt, Miss M. Fan and Miss H. Seck. Raffle E (3 prizes).—Mr. L. Silva, Mrs. Lo and Miss J. d'Almeida.

A BAD RECORD.

PICKPOCKET SENT TO PRISON.

Before Mr. R. A. D. Forrest at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Chan Yau, a street coolie, was charged with larceny and with failing to report to the police as he had been required to do under the Police Supervision Ordinance.

Lau Kau, a farmer, said that on Sunday afternoon when near the Western Market in Des Vaux Road Central he felt a tug at the right-hand coat of his pocket. He saw the defendant running away and gave chase to him. Defendant dropped \$33, three ten dollar notes and three one dollar notes, which witness picked up and then continued the chase. Defendant was eventually handed over to police custody.

Defendant pleaded guilty to both charges. Defendant who had a long record of previous convictions was sentenced to six months' hard labour on each charge. His Work-sentences to run consecutively. His Work-sentences also ordered that defendant should be placed under police supervision for two years at the expiration of his sentence.

"BITTER MELON."

INGENIOUS OPIUM SMUGGLING.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, Yo Lam, an agent for a Chinese medicine shop at No. 3, Peel Street, was charged with having possession of 223 tins of prepared opium other than Government prepared opium, on the 4th instant.

Sergt. W. E. Meadows prosecuted and Mr. D. McCallum defended.

According to the prosecution opium was being removed from the a.s. *Ain-shan*, and a Chinese detective followed two coolies who carried four boxes into Tung Tak Lane. One of the coolies went away and then re-appeared with the defendant. The defendant said the boxes were not his and made an attempt to run away, but the detective held him and a struggle ensued. The other coolie escaped. The four boxes were labelled "bitter melon" and each contained 48 tins. About 150 tins contained "bitter melon" and about 40 contained opium.

Defendant said that he was on his way to get orders and when he passed Tung Tak Lane he saw a crowd there. He went to see what was happening and was merely a member of the crowd. He had nothing whatever to do with the cases, but was arrested despite denying knowledge of them.

Upon the application of Mr. McCallum, who said he wished to call further evidence, the case was adjourned until Saturday morning.

DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE. SIX CHINESE CHARGED.

The case in which six Chinese were charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at Kowloon Court, with defrauding the Revenue, was continued yesterday. Mr. Lloyd, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, prosecuted, Mr. Leo D'Almada represented three of the defendants, and Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared for two of them.

The charges against the men are that they procured spirits of wine, which is a dutiable liquid, and denatured it by making shellac with it thus making it undutiable. Then when it was through the hands of the Revenue they re-natured it by means of a process of mixing alum with it, and sold it as wine, thus defrauding the Revenue.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leo D'Almada, Mr. Lloyd said that he did not suggest that the second, third, fourth or fifth defendants were the principals, but that they were merely accomplices. They did not originate the scheme but were simply carrying it out.

Revenue Officer O'Neill said that about 6 p.m. on October 14th he took a party of officers to Kowloon, and took up a position in the road next to the Orient Tobacco Factory in Coronation Road. About 6.30 he saw two men carrying empty buckets along Coronation Road in the direction of Mongkok. He went to the Kowloon Motor Bus Co.'s office, and soon afterwards saw Mr. Lloyd pass by. He followed Mr. Lloyd to the verandah of Orient Buildings, and then they went to the entrance of Cheong Sui Street. Here they noticed two Chinese who each carried two buckets and came from the direction of Mongkok. The buckets appeared to be full of some kind of liquid. One man returned with empty buckets.

Witness followed this man into a house in the alleyway, but the man, seeing that he was being followed, shouted out. Thinking the alarm, was being given witness rushed inside the house but found it empty. On coming out again he saw two men struggling on the ground—the man he had followed and a Revenue Officer. He secured the man, and later went to No. 18, Hamilton Street, where he arrested the third defendant, who was in charge of the premises. The sixth defendant was arrested because he was in charge of another winchop concerned. His Worship again adjourned the case.

CHINESE DRIVER FINED. FOR FAILING TO REPORT ACCIDENT.

For failing to report an accident in which he was involved, a Chinese motor driver was fined \$25 by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. It was stated that when the man was returning from the New Territories some time ago, and was rounding the corner near Laichikok Prison, his car overturned and a passenger was injured. The man immediately disappeared, and was not seen again until he was arrested in Pakhoi Street on Saturday.

LUSCIOUS STRAWBERRIES.

CHOICE ENGLISH FRUIT.

AUSTIN'S	No. 2½ Tin	\$1.25
SOUTHWELL'S	No. 2½ Tin	1.10
CHIVER'S	No. 2 Tin	.90

NEW SEASON'S STRAWBERRY JAM.

TIP TREE	per 1 lb. Tin	\$1.30
AUSTIN'S	,, 1 lb. "	.65
NOEL'S	,, 1 lb. Glass	.65
HARTLEY'S	,, 1 lb. Tin	.65

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

WING ON'S SALE

EXTENDED FOR 20 DAYS.

THOUSANDS OF BARGAINS.

COLUMBIA "NEW-PROCESS" GRAND OPERA RECORDS AT ANDERSON'S.

W.M. POWELL, LTD. Hongkong Hotel Buildings.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS NOW SHOWING

EVERYTHING FOR EVENING WEAR.

Our Dress Wear is well-known in Hongkong smartness with comfort being our aim.

DRESS SHIRTS, WAISTCOATS, COLLARS, TIES, SOCKS, SCARVES, GLOVES.

DRESS SHOES & PUMPS.

DRESS SUITS
A Speciality.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES AND ENTRY FORMS for the EIGHTH EXTRA RACEMEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 22nd NOVEMBER, 1925 (Weather permitting), may be obtained at the RACE COURSE, HONGKONG, OLYMPIC and CLAUDEWAY ST. STABLES. Entries will CLOSE at 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 14th NOVEMBER, 1925. [2862]



GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIES and MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London Commission of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £20,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, until 11 o'clock A.M., on the 10th NOVEMBER, 1925.

The Tenders to state the Total Amount (in Pounds sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Act 23 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

R. A. DOBBIN, Lt.-Col.,
Treasury Chest Officer, R.A.P.C.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 9th November, 1925. [2865]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT 1903.

IN THE MATTER OF ANGLICAN ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Creditors of the above-named Company resident outside Great Britain and Ireland whose Claims have not been admitted, are required, on or before the 31st DAY OF JANUARY, 1926, being the Day for that purpose fixed by me, to send their Names and Addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims and the Names and Addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to me the Liquidator of the said Company, at my Office at 73, Broad Street, Avenue, London, E.C. 4, and if so required by Notice in Writing from me are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such Time and Place as shall be specified in such Notice or in default thereof they will be Excluded from the Benefit of any Distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1925.
HUBERT T. MARSH,
Liquidator. [2856 c]

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATES CO.

HOUSES, FLATS, BUILDING-LOTS, ESTATES registered for Rent, Auction, or Private Sale. Manager arranged for Clients Proceeding Abroad. Telephone G. 4630, SMALL INVESTORS, 10 DE VORX ROAD. [2834]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS PREMISES on GROUND FLOOR, 161, DE VORX ROAD CENTRAL. Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to THE MANAGER, HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO. [2514]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement). Apply—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. 2032

TO LET.

ON or about MARCH 1926, WHOLE FLAT or SPACIOUS SUITE of OFFICES in the "PRINCE BUILDING" or "VICTORIA BUILDING," No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between CHATELAIN BANK and MEXICAN BANK). Apply to—BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE, Chater Road. [2807]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—THREE ROOMS on Fifth Floor. UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. [2173]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET—Well Lighted and Spacious OFFICES on First and Third Floors of PRINCE BUILDING. Centrally Situated. Very Moderate Rents. Apply—DEACONS, Prince's Building. [133]

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the TRANSACTION of PUBLIC BUSINESS on WEDNESDAY, the 11th NOVEMBER, 1925.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1925. [2854]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

ON ARMISTICE DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 11th NOVEMBER, the CLUB HOUSE will be OPEN to the Wives and Adult Lady-friends of Members and Subscribers, from 10.30 A.M. to 12 Noon, for the purpose of Viewing the CEREMONY at the OENO-TAPE.

By Order,
T. A. ROBERTSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1925. [2853]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 23rd NOVEMBER Next, at 10.30 o'clock A.M., at the EXCHANGUE OFFICE (DIRECCAO DOS SERVICOS DE FAZENDA) Tenders will be received for the Exclusive Right of Collecting TAXES imposed upon "FISH" for the Period of the 5 Years commencing on the 25th MAY, 1926.

For further Particulars, Apply to—
DIRECCAO DOS SERVICOS DE FAZENDA, MACAO.

PORTUGUESE GENERAL CONSULATE IN HONGKONG AND CANTON.

The Director of Exchange Office, PLINIO TINOCO.
Macao, 27th October, 1925. [2856]

BY ORDER OF THE FIRST MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at VICTORIA in the COLONY OF HONGKONG and known as THE REMAINING PORTION OF MARINE LANE No. 185 and LILAND LANE No. 33, Together with the Premises thereon known as No. 394, DE VORX ROAD WEST and No. 397C, 397D, 397E, 397F and 397G, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST (part of which premises are used and known as the TAI PING THEATRE).

IN ONE LOT

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers, at THEIR SALESHOUSE, No. 5, DUNDRELL STREET, ON MONDAY, the 15th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1925, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon.

For further Particulars, and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—
Messrs. WOO & NASH,
Mortgagee's Solicitors,
Bank of China Building,
or to—
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,
The Auctioneers,
No. 5, DUNDRELL STREET.
Dated Hongkong, 27th October, 1925. [2817]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at SHAMSHUIPO in the Colony of Hongkong now known and registered at the LAND OFFICE as THE REMAINING PORTION OF NEW KOW LOON INLAND LOT No. 419, Together with 19 buildings thereon.
Area—10,254 Square feet or thereabouts.
Annual Crown Rent—\$54.00.

IN ONE LOT

By Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer, at THE CHINA AUCTION ROOMS, No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, Hongkong, THURSDAY, the 19th DAY OF NOV., 1925, at 2 o'clock P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—
Messrs. GEO. E. HALL BRUTON & CO.,
Mortgagee's Solicitors,
St. George's Building, Chater Road,
or to—
Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer,
No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET.
Dated the 5th November, 1925. [2849]

VISITORS TO CANTON.

Should Purchase

A BOOK FOR THE GLOBE TRAVELLER FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON

BY THE PEARL RIVER

BY CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD
With Illustrations, Maps and Flags

PRICE \$1.75

Hongkong: On Sale at—
"Daily Press" Office,
Messrs. KELLY & WALES Ltd.,
Messrs. BROWN & CO.,
Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

INTIMATIONS

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"BENVANNOCH"
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th November will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 27th November, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th November, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1925. [2867]

"GLEN LINE LIMITED."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"GLENSANDA"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th Nov., 1925, at Noon will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goldard and Douglas on 13th Nov., 1925, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short delivered, must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1925. [2863]

LLOYD TRIESTINO S.N. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "FIUME L" & "PERSIA."

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, MARSAWAH, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Messrs. Fan Tai & Co., 32, Hing Lung St., whence and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless Notice to the contrary be given before the 9th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst., will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamers must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst., at 10 a.m., by our surveyors Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DOD & ELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1925. [2859]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Steamer

"SAARBUECKEN"
having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and other ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th Nov., 1925, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ashie, at 10 a.m., on 14th Nov., 1925.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1925. [2860]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, E.

Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

Is given in the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS

with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

Subscription, paid in advance—\$18 per annum for delivery in Hongkong; including Postage to any part of the world—\$15.

INTIMATION

PHYSIKURATE

IN NOCTE CURANS.

FOR ALL

URIC ACID

COMPLAINTS.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO,

SCIATICA NEURITIS,

GOUT, &c.

All these are caused by excess of uric acid.

PHYSIKURATE

will absolutely neutralise this excess, and free you from pains in the muscles, joints and nerves,

morning dulness and headache, nightly twitching of limbs, &c.

To be taken last thing at night.

It Cures While You Sleep.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENT.

The wedding arranged between Mr. J. G. MEYER and Miss Dorothy BEARD will take place at the Rosary Church, Kowloon, at 4.45 p.m. on Thursday, November 12th. No invitations will be issued but friends will be welcomed at the Church, and to a reception afterwards at Empress Lodge, Kowloon. [2868]

DEATH.

FRANC—At Sidmouth, Devonshire, on October 7th, 1925, HENRY FRANC, Senior partner of Messrs. Henry Franc & Lauder, Ltd., Manchester and Bradford. [2864]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. W. J. COOPER, WILLIAM, KENNETH and MARGARET MASON wish to thank all kind friends for their expressions of sympathy in their recent and bereavement, also for the beautiful floral tributes sent. [2863]

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 10th, 1925.

FOOD PRICES IN THE COLONY.

One matter which touches the ordinary resident in the Colony very closely is the price he pays for his food, and as there has been no general increase in salaries, wages, or other income, since the strike, it will be instructive to consider how he is faring now, in his every day purchases.

During the first three or four months of the strike, the activities of the Food Controller prevented any unwarranted increase, and for this timely action, averting, as it undoubtedly did, serious financial loss to the average householders, the Government deserves our thanks.

Since the removal of Government control, however, there has been considerable vacillation and, speaking generally, although the dollar has now a slightly higher exchange value than it had before June, its purchasing power within the Colony is appreciably lower.

The average price for beef in the Hongkong markets is now somewhere about 33 or 34 cents per pound. In June, the average price was about 23 cents. Considering all the circumstances of the Colony's situation, this does not seem either an unexpected or an unjustifiable advance. Moreover, however, now costs more than twice as much as it did in June last. Similarly, most kinds of fish fetch almost twice the price obtainable then. Prices for poultry have not advanced altogether beyond expectation, whilst fruit and vegetables, though they are more expensive, show only a slight advance since last winter. Another of the Colony's anomalies is that there is no fixed price for a standard loaf of bread. The price varies between different firms.

As far as local produce is concerned, there is a certain justification for some of the big increases, since the Colony's trade with the ports of South China has been largely interrupted. Certain other increases, however, puzzle the resident.

For example, the fish in Hongkong and neighbouring waters have not boycotted us like the Bolsheviks, and yet the cost of fish has increased as much as any food.

It is only natural to inquire, therefore, where the difference in price is being appropriated. There are more serious factors in the position. Up to the beginning of the War, the cost of living in Hongkong was low. Since 1919 there has been a steady increase in prices, and now the strike has accelerated the rate of increase very considerably. Will the prices come down again? Although in one or two cases, signs of abatement have been observable recently, the process has not been nearly so general as might have been expected.

The Hongkong resident has cheerfully endured many things since June last, and he is prepared to continue, in order that Hongkong, and not Canton, may ultimately emerge triumphant. On the other hand, he does not wish to purchase victory at the price of another general increase in the cost of living. He expects the increase in food-prices to be a temporary manifestation only. Yet there are disturbing signs from time to time that the upward movement is not finished.

To turn for a moment from necessary foods to luxuries, it is noticeable that the prices of wines and spirits have been increased in one or two cases recently. Freight-rates have not been advanced during the last three months and we are, therefore, forced to the conclusion that an attempt is being made to balance a decline in business by an increase in price. This, we submit, is an economically unsound policy, and will result in a further decrease, rather than an increase, in receipts.

Sir Paul Chater arrived in the Colony, yesterday, after a holiday in England.

The ship's company of H.M.S. Hawkins are holding a dance in the Seamen's Institute to-night.

The many friends of Mr. James Oxberry will regret to learn that he is lying seriously ill in the French Hospital.

Two cases of cerebro-spinal fever, one Italian, imported, and one Chinese, were reported during the 24 hours ended November 6th.

His Excellency the Governor, has accepted the position of Honorary President of the Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong.

Police reports state that during the week-end, a Chinese hawk committed suicide in a house at Lung Hing Lane. After wounding himself with a chopper, he cut his throat.

Mr. C. B. Weiss, who is with the United States Steel Products Corporation at Shanghai, arrived here by the R.M.S. Empress of Russia yesterday from Manila en route to Shanghai.

The Hongkong Philharmonic Society held a full rehearsal of "Iolanthe," which they are to present at the Theatre Royal from December 11th to December 19th, at St. John's Cathedral Hall, last evening.

A pair of army trucks pulling a wagon, slid and fell into a P.W.D. trench in Pottinger Street yesterday. After some difficulty, they were extricated by a European Sapper. No one was hurt.

In connection with tomorrow's Armistice Day ceremony at the Cenotaph, members of the British Legion (Hongkong and China Branch) are requested to be in position on the West side of the memorial at 10.50 a.m. Dress will be mufti and medals should be worn.

Nearly 100 Kowloon ladies and other friends attended the bi-annual "Ag Home" given by Mrs. G. R. Lindsay at the Vicarage, St. Andrew's Church, yesterday afternoon. Tea was served and a very enjoyable social gathering took place.

Yesterday the s.s. President Grant from the North landed 433 bags of mail. Twenty-five bags were from the United Kingdom (dated, London, October 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th), via Siberia; 20 bags Continental mail via Siberia and the remainder were from the U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai. To-day the s.s. Angkor is due with mail from Shanghai and Europe via Siberia.

MR. I. KERR, A.S.P.

RETIRING AFTER 36 YEARS.

Mr. I. Kerr, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is retiring at the end of the month, after 36 years in the Hongkong Police Force. He came to the Colony in 1890.

His rise in the force has been steady. He was appointed Sergeant in 1899, third-class inspector in 1903, second-class inspector in 1904, and first-class inspector in 1907. In 1915 he was appointed Chief Inspector, and in 1922 A.S.P.

He has had some exciting experiences during his service here and has been connected with many interesting and important cases. He was the big typhoon of 1900 and 1904 and was in the Colony throughout the plague epidemic.

Mr. Kerr is a native of Australia, and with Mrs. Kerr and his son is going back there to settle down. The good wishes of many friends will go with them.

YESTERDAY'S ARRIVALS.

PASSENGERS ON THE "PRESIDENT GRANT."

Among the passengers who arrived in Hongkong yesterday by the s.s. President Grant were the following:

Mr. W. R. Priestly, secretary of the Hitt Fireworks Company, Seattle, who has arrived here on business for his firm. Mr. Priestly plans to establish a branch factory for his company at Canton. He has been making business trips to the Orient for the last seven or eight years and is an active member and trustee of the China Club, Seattle.

Mr. L. Schwartz, who is accompanied by his wife and is staying at the Hongkong Hotel. He is on a world tour and will spend a few days in Hongkong before proceeding to Australia. Mr. Schwartz represents the Pathé Consortium of Paris. He has just opened a new office for his company in Tokyo and intends opening one in Australia.

Other passengers included Miss J. McPherson, of the True Light Middle Mission School, Canton, who is returning to Canton after spending a holiday in Japan; Mrs. D. Jenkins, the wife of the United States Consul-General at Canton; Mrs. E. Danenberg, who was accompanied by her sister, Miss J. Gardner; Mrs. A. P. Stewart Joyce, en route for Colombo and Miss L. Hamblin, of Boston, Mass., who is doing a world tour.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

NUMBER OF MISHAPS DURING WEEK-END.

Police reports yesterday, stated that several motor mishaps had occurred during Saturday and Sunday, but the damage incurred was small. There were no fatalities.

On Saturday a taxi collided with another car in Queen's Road East. The mudguards of the taxi were slightly damaged.

On Saturday a Chinese shopkeeper of Lee Yuen Street was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from an injury to his foot, caused by being knocked down by a motor-car in Matheson Street. He alleged that the car did not stop after knocking him down.

On the same day, a Chinese living in Stone Nullah Lane, was knocked down by a tram-car on the Praya East and received slight injuries. The man was carrying a heavy load, and approached too near to the car.

A Chinese motor driver states that whilst driving a car along Queen's Road East near the Wanchai Market on Sunday morning, he swerved in order to avoid knocking down a boy who was crossing the street. This swerve carried him right across the road and he crashed into the Market wall, and damaged one of the wheels of his car.

A further accident occurred on Sunday in Queen's Road when an Indian was knocked down by a car. The man was slightly injured.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

WE ARE CONTINUALLY RECEIVING ORDERS FOR COPIES OF EACH ISSUE OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS PUBLISHED SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE STRIKE.

THESE ORDERS CANNOT BE FILLED BECAUSE MOST OF THE ISSUES HAVE BEEN SOLD OUT.

THERE ARE, HOWEVER, STILL ON HAND A FEW COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING DATES.

AUGUST 8th.

AUGUST 29th.

APPLICATION FOR THESE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE CITY OFFICE OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, 1A, CHATER ROAD. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 12.

The issue of August 8th contains the detailed reply by A. G. M. to Wu Hon Man's Manifesto. This reply analyses very fully the various contentions put forward by the Bolsheviks in their propaganda, and gives the British point of view. It should be kept on record as it will always be useful for reference purposes.

The issue of August 29th contains the full report of the great indignation meeting held at the Theatre Royal, together with the text of the Telegram sent to the Prime Minister.

BACK COPIES OF THE ISSUES ENUMERATED ONLY CAN NOW BE SUPPLIED. TO SECURE THE REGULAR DELIVERY OF THE WEEKLY IN FUTURE, EITHER IN HONGKONG OR TO ANY ADDRESS IN ENGLAND, SUBSCRIPTION ORDERS SHOULD BE SENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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WORLD'S OLDEST EGGS.
FRAGMENTS AT PEIYANG UNIVERSITY.

ASIATIC EXPEDITION'S GIFT.

A sandstorm in Central Asia 50 million years ago and the courtesy of members of the Third Asiatic Expedition are jointly responsible for the recent acquisition by Peiyang University of parts of the only dinosaur (Protoceratops) eggshells ever discovered. The sandstorm preserved the eggs by burying them; the Third Asiatic Expedition found them and made the gift to Peiyang University where they are now on display.

Among the great variety of animals which inhabit, or have inhabited, the earth there is no group of greater interest than the dinosaurs of which Protoceratops is one. During Mesozoic times these gigantic reptiles, many of which would dwarf a large elephant, ruled the earth not only upon the land but also in the sea. Indeed, a few species even developed wings and thus became the ancestors of our modern birds. But like many other dominating races the dinosaurs suddenly disappeared leaving problems for the scientist to puzzle over and solve—if he can. Not the least of these is the problem of their sudden disappearance, which baffled scientists for many years, but is now explained as due to a changing climate which caused such a scarcity of food that they literally starved to death. Another puzzling problem was their manner of reproduction. Most modern reptiles lay eggs but this was not sufficient proof that the dinosaurs did so, indeed there was even evidence tending to indicate that they brought forth their young alive. The Third Asiatic Expedition however settled the argument as they not only found the eggs but also produced the animal that sucked them.

Received together with the Protoceratops shell are portions of the egg shell of Struthioithus, a now extinct form of ostrich which formerly inhabited the Gobi region. The two shells are of about equal thickness but there the similarity ceases, since there is a decided difference in texture between that of the reptile and the other of the bird.

RISE TO FAME OF BRITISH GIRL.

LUELLA PAIKIN EMBRACED BY TETRAZZINI.

LONDON, October 1st.—Three good friends. With these words Mme. Tetrazzini described the little group composed of herself, Miss Frieda Hempel and Miss Luella Paikin—three coloratura sopranos, and the best of friends.

It was an affecting meeting this afternoon when Miss Luella Paikin, the 21-year-old Manchester girl who had thrilled Italy with her singing, met the great Tetrazzini in her suite at the Savoy.

When the door was opened and Luella Paikin entered, Mme. Tetrazzini jumped up with a cry of delight.

"Oh, my darling," she repeated in English, and flung her arms round the neck of the little English soprano, who hopes one day to become as famous as madame herself.

LESSON IN GOOD COMRADESHIP.

A discreet third party who had seen the emotional meeting creep away for a walk round the hotel, and on returning after some minutes found the two women still embracing one another.

Then came the climax. Miss Frieda Hempel burst in, and there was a further round of hugging on all sides.

"I am very proud of my little protégée," Mme. Tetrazzini said of Miss Paikin. "We are starting to study together right away. I shall be here till December, and in between the tour of Luella and myself we are to sing together here in this room every day."

MME. TETRAZZINI'S GENEROUS IMPULSE.

To-day's meeting, in fact, was a sequel to the generous impulse of Mme. Tetrazzini herself when she rushed into Miss Paikin's dressing room after having heard her sing at the Albert Hall some months ago, and assured Miss Paikin that she would help her in her career.

Miss Hempel was the most at home of the three singers. One was a great foreigner, the other an aspiring and very youthful English girl, while Miss Hempel alone maintained her aplomb amid the emotional scene of the triple meeting.

"A MARVELLOUS AFFAIR."

"Plans were made for the three friends to go together to the Albert Hall next Sunday when Miss Hempel is to sing."

"Everyone remembers so well how Mme. Tetrazzini congratulated Miss Paikin at that last concert at the Albert Hall," said Miss Hempel in an interview. "It was a marvellous affair."

Miss Paikin will tour the country next February with the London Symphony Orchestra and Sir Thomas Beecham.

COLLECTIVE PUBLICITY.
THE ADVERTISING OF THE FUTURE.

It would surprise most people to know that only one out of every 100 people in the British Isles had got a rubber hot-water bottle, said Sir Charles Higham, speaking on "Collective Advertising" at a meeting of the Rubber Institution at the Engineers' Club in London. Why, he asked, did not the rubber industry as a whole advertise the fact that every home should have a rubber hot-water bottle, from the point of view of airing the bed and keeping one warm, and thus improving health? Collective advertising was that method of publicity by which a trade collectively endeavoured to induce the public to buy more goods or to use more of the services they had for sale. In order to sell more British tyres they should persuade them people to motor, and the motor trade should advertise the joy of motoring.

Sir Charles suggested that people should be asked to use rubber as covers for shelves, tables, washstands, or for lining sinks. How many dishes would be saved if they were dropped into a rubber lined sink instead of one made of iron or porcelain? The India tea growers were making the United States of America drink more tea—not necessarily India tea—and as a result the people were drinking more India tea. Thus the growers were helping the whole tea trade, as well as helping themselves. If there were a small advertisement in all the daily and evening papers suggesting that people should "go to the theatre," thousands who did not go now would go, simply because the idea had not occurred to them before. As a result of collective advertising people ate more fruit and drank more milk.

Not only could a trade or industry create a larger market for its products by all the firms composing it combining together to stimulate interest in its productions; by the same method it could also keep a market stable or maintain the demand. That was the advertising of the future. It must supplement competitive claims, and would renege those so-called "dying industries," which were really only suffering because their markets were too local. They had failed, as industries, to use the force which individual firms had found so vital to their development. When trade federations took advertising seriously they would learn that they could both create and stabilise their markets, to the lasting good of all concerned.

CARENTIER TO FIGHT.

PARIS, Monday, October 5th.—Sporting circles in Paris confirm the recent announcement that Georges Carentier will return to the ring for a match before the end of the year.

Descamps, his manager, has signed up with Dick Donald for a bout at Los Angeles between Carentier and the winner of the Huffman and Delaney match, which takes place in November.

Negotiations are said to be on the way for a second appearance for Carentier in New York against Paul Berlenbach. He will then take part in a sporting film with Jack Dempsey.

GERMAN CHEMICALS.
A £32,000,000 COMBINE.
"WORLD-DOMINATION."

Berlin, October 5th.—Announcement is made this evening of a vast industrial fusion, which undoubtedly is designed to establish beyond the possibility of challenge Germany's dominating position in the world's markets for chemicals, drugs, and dyes. The three leading companies in these industries, which were closely affiliated in 1901, and the smaller concerns, which joined their association in 1919, are now to be united in a single organisation. This will have a total capital equivalent to more than £32,000,000 sterling. The union will be effected by the Baden Aniline and Soda Factory, which will absorb the other participant undertakings, raising its nominal capital by the amounts of theirs, and issuing corresponding stock to their shareholders. The company thus enlarged will, however, change its familiar name, and henceforth be styled the I.G. (Interessengemeinschaft) Dye Industry Share Company.

In a communication sent out to the Press by the organisers it is admitted that the objects of the fusion are "simplification, improvement, and cheapening." These desiderata are to be secured in the first place by concentration of the processes of manufacture in four great centres, respectively on the Lower, Middle, and Upper Rhine and in Central Germany. Similarly, sales are to be reorganised in five groups, namely, dyes, nitrites, drugs, and destroyers of parasites, photographic chemicals, and artificial silk inorganic products and organic intermediary products. The fusion has been agreed to by the directors, and corresponding proposals will be laid before the shareholders of each of the companies at the next general meeting.

MEN WHO GET ON.

[BY F. AVELING, M.C., F.R.S., D.S.C., RESIDENT IN PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTAL DEPARTMENT.] He had advertised for an office boy, and was interviewing a number of aspirants for the job—neat boys and slovenly boys, boys well and ill favoured, bright boys and dull boys. "And what can you do?" he asked one. "Willing to do anything," was the answer. "My motto's 'the same as yours.' And the lad pointed to the notice on the door—'Push.' He got the job."

We all of us know people of ability far greater than the average who fail to get on. And we wonder why. They are in every profession, every trade—the steady plodders and the clever bankrupts of life. Men of less than a tithe of their parts outstrip them every time, while they go on plodding or complaining or grumbling, go to the wall. Why?

The answer is—Push. These fellows push. Whatever their abilities may be they are abundantly conscious of them. They have a quality which the failures, for all their intelligence, lack—a concept of themselves which makes for success.

From time to time these hopelessly clever people astonish us with flashes of their genius. From time to time the plodding ones show what they can really do. But they lack the steady drive of self-assertion. "Get on or get out" is the slogan of the times; and bare intelligence without drive—gets out.

Indeed, it would almost seem that intelligence, beyond a certain point, is a positive bar to success, unless it is strongly compensated for by character qualities of the assertive kind. For the time a man knows the more clearly he realises his ignorance.

And perhaps it is as well, even in this world, that it should be so. The others here, as in Plato's Republic, have their place. They will get on by pushing; and serve society by serving themselves. But Plato, himself a poet, would banish poets from his Perfect State. Doers, not mere dreamers and thinkers, make the world.

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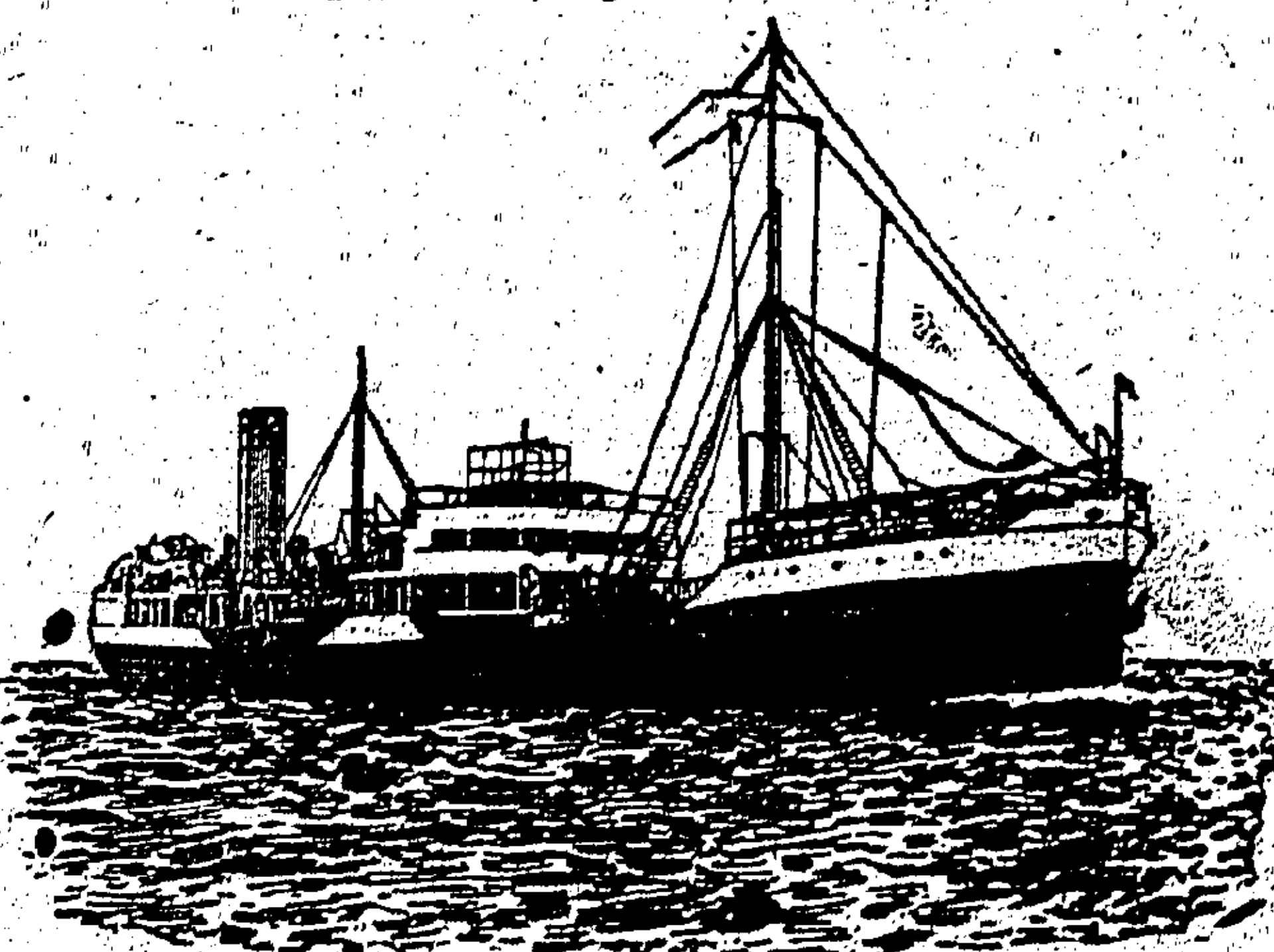
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"CITY OF LINCOLN"	"	29th December

BOSTON & NEW YORK
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"WEIRBANK"	via Suez Canal	1st January
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UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

"CITY OF GLASGOW"	For MARSEILLE, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.	29th November
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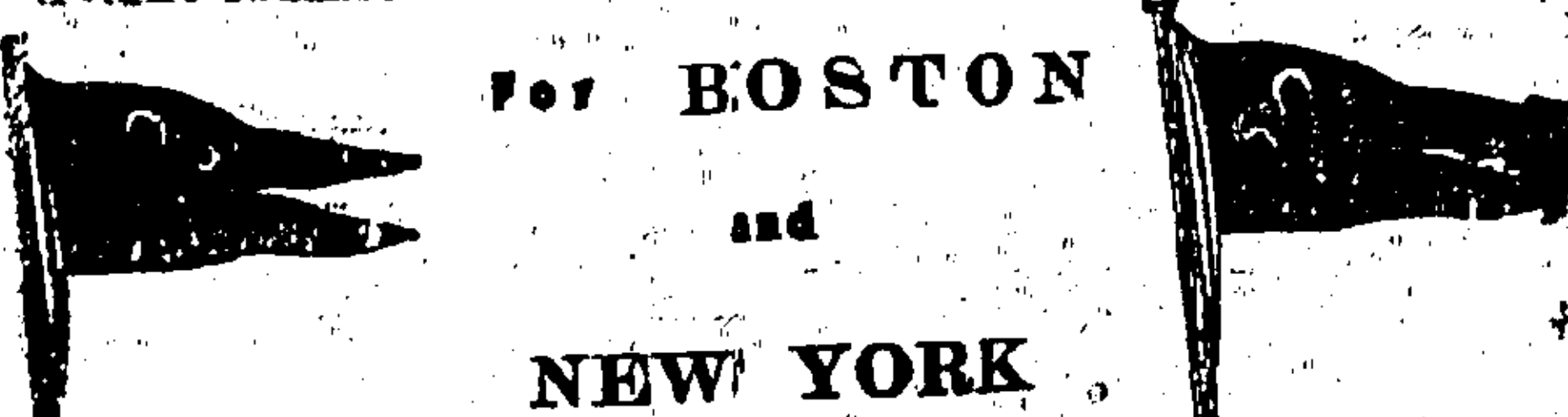
"PYRRHUS"	via Suez Canal	19th Nov.
"CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	via Suez Canal	29th Nov.
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"KALYAN"	9,144	28th Nov.	Marseilles, London, Hull & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	10th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MOREA"	10,911	13th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Dec.	Mace, London & Antwerp.
1926			
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	9th Jan.	Marseilles & London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan.	Marseilles, London, Hull & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	9,097	4th Feb.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,941	6th Feb.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	20th Feb.	Mace, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,903	6th Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	13th Mar.	Mace, London, Antwerp, & Hamburg.
"KHYBER"	9,114	20th Mar.	Marseilles, London, & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,911	3rd Apr.	Marseilles & London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	21st Apr.	Marseilles & London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	1st May	Marseilles & London.
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"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th Jan.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Feb.	do.
"TANDA"	6,988	2nd Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Apr.	do.
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"TALAMBA"	8,015	23rd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	25th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUJAN"	6,000	28th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
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"MACEDONIA"	11,089	1st Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	15th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	25th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
1926			
"MALWA"	10,941	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DELTA"	9,097	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	23rd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,903	5th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	6th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,988	6th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	20th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	6th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	13th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	13th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	20th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	18th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,903	28th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	11th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

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HAIPHONG	"WUHU"	On 13th Nov.	11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 14th Nov.	4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 17th Nov.	5 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 18th Nov.	4 p.m.
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ANGKOR ... 8th Dec.

ANGKOR ... 22nd Dec.

ANGKOR ... 5th Jan. 1926

ANGKOR ... 19th Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance)

A CLASS (1st Class) ... 25.00.00.

B CLASS (2nd Class) ... 15.00.00.

C CLASS (3rd Class) ... 10.00.00.

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Town of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Train at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

Loading for HAVRE (ANTWERP)

"YALOU" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive about 19th or 20th November.

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